

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. 1.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Helena is now the Capital of Montana Territory.
Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, is laboring in Minneapolis.
Gen. Hardie is in Southern Dakota, investigating
Dakota war claims.
The Shenandoah has returned after a cruise of three
years.

Congress is likely to authorize a second exploring
expedition to Palestine.

The wife of Pere Hyacinthe encourages the woman's
war in Ohio, by a sympathetic letter.

Col. Mosby is in the hands of his friends for cen-
sorial honors.

A severe snow storm occurred at Chicago, and at
other points in Ill. and Ohio, last week.

A religious paper says, notwithstanding the panic,
the wages of sin have not been reduced.

Gov. Pennington is spoken of in the highest terms
by those who have met him.

Frazee City is the name of a new town on the N. P.
R. R., about one mile from Hobart.

Wadena and Hawley, on the N. P. R. R., are tem-
perance towns, no liquor being sold at either.

Freight is now shipped from Pittsburgh to St. Paul
by rail at 45 cents per hundred lbs.

Alderman Maxfield of St. Paul, has invented a
kicking machine. Bismarckers use a kicking post.

The railroad fare from Bismarck to St. Paul, is
\$24.80; to New York, \$62.05; to Boston, \$67.75.

Dr. Livingston is probably dead this time, sure.
A London dispatch announces the arrival of his
body.

It is necessary for a foreign born person to procure
his final citizen papers before he can prove up on a
homestead.

A brutal mob assaulted a ladies praying band, at
Dayton, Ohio, last week, after the success of the anti-
crusaders ticket.

Associate Justice McMillan, of the Minnesota Su-
preme Court was promoted to Chief Justice, on the
resignation of Judge Ripley.

The King of Ashantee has signed the treaty with
England, but has given no guarantee that he will
execute its provisions.

Deputy U. S. Attorney, G. J. Keeney, lost his
official head last Thursday, because of his connection
with the Timber war, at Fargo.

Jamestown has been having a red hot excitement
over the Goodrich case. The matter is an unpleasant
family affair, of which the least said, the better.

Edward's Eggleston's new story, the Circuit Rider,
a Tale of the Heroic Age, is out. The author says it
is a love story from the first chapter to the last.

The author of Sweet Hour of Prayer, Mrs. Fanny
Crosby, is blind and destitute. Contributions to be
sent to Rev. C. Goss, 97 Varick Street, New York, are
solicited.

Frank Daggett says the next man who tells the
Lodge a lie, wants to leave town in advance and
send the information by postal card, if he wants to
get away alive.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad people expect to
extend their line of road to Sioux Falls, Dakota, in
1875. Sioux Falls ought to be as good a manufac-
turing point as Minneapolis.

Southern Dakota politicians are already getting
excited over the coming contest for the election of
Delegate to Congress. Hostility to Yankton politicians
is the prominent feature, so far developed.

The puddlers around Harrisburg, after a four
months strike, owing to a reduction of their wages
from \$6 to \$5, have resumed work at the reduced
rate, and agreed to abandon their Union.

At the election in Bismarck, last week, there were
280 votes polled, indicating in that village a popu-
lation of over one thousand. At the election last fall
435 votes were polled in the county, and many new
settlers have since come in.

Silver Lake is a barren rock in Lake Superior,
seventy feet wide by eighty long, from which nearly
two million dollars worth of ore has been taken within
the past four years. The ore is worth from \$400 to
\$7,000 per ton; the island is valued at \$5,000,000.

The St. Louis Black Hills exploring project has also
been nipped in the bud. Attempts will be made to
reach this region from Bismarck, at an early day.
There are rich mineral lands known to exist north of
the Black Hills reservation. On these Bismarckers
have their eye.

A petrified apple was recently found at Austin,
Minnesota, in the drift twenty-eight feet below the
surface. After being exposed to the air for some time
the apple cracked in quarters, showing the perfect
core and seed. The Register ventures for the truth
of the statement.

The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
road have determined to disregard the railroad laws
in the several states through which they run, and
have ordered that in case any arrests of its officers or
employees are made, to close the stations at which
the trouble is caused.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a
white man in what is now, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana,
or Illinois. One hundred years ago, railroads,
steamboats and the telegraph were unknown, and
but four small newspapers were published in the
United States. Twenty years ago, St. Paul was
known as Pig Eye Point, and Minneapolis was
known as Red Bank. The land all around them was
prairie, and the Indians roamed at will
and there was no settlement within two hundred
miles.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Bis-
marck Tribune.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lake Superior and Mississippi Road Surrendered.

The Brainerd Branch Completed---Red River Open.

Lo the Poor Indian-Spotted Tail Wants the Commissioners to Dry Up.

He is Pestered by Flies From the Great Father.

The Steamer Europe Wrecked- Congressional Matters.

Report of Windom's Committee- Free Exchange for Newspapers.

THE BRAINERD BRANCH.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—The iron is pur-
chased for the Brainerd Branch, and
arrangements completed that will cause
the completion of that road
within ninety days. The Northern
Pacific people have surrendered to the
stockholders their lease of the Lake
Superior and Mississippi Railroad,
which has brought about this Brainerd
Branch arrangement, which when com-
pleted will be operated by the Northern
Pacific people.

THE L. S. & M.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi
stockholders having no rolling stock it
is possible the line from St. Paul to
Duluth may still be operated by the
Northern Pacific for a few weeks yet.
Arrangements in that particular are
not completed.

THE RED RIVER.

FARGO, April 15.—The Red River is
on the rampage and the ice is moving
out. The wagon bridge between Moor-
head and Fargo has jumped the country
or tried to, and is a complete wreck.

GENTLE SPRING.

The trees on the Maple River are
leaving out, and we hear notes of spring
on every hand.

NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House
on Monday passed the bill allowing
country newspapers, to pass through
the mails free in the counties where
published, and newspapers to receive
exchanges free.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC.

Senator Ramsey's St. Paul and Pacific
bill, will be reported favorably by the
Committee on Public Lands. It extends
the time two years, and protects the
rights of settlers regardless of former
rights.

LOUISIANA.

A red hot debate was had in the Sen-
ate, Monday on the Louisiana bill, when
a disposition was manifested to pass it
by, and give Sherman more rope on
financial questions.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Sumner's civil rights bill was reported
back with amendments, and passed
Monday.

ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Crampton, the House, Monday,
presented a joint resolution submitting

to the States a constitutional amend-
ment, for the election of United States
Senators, by the people.

REFORM.

The bill for the reorganization of the
custom service passed the House Tues-
day, after a lively debate, in which
Dawes gave and took some hard blows.

THE SCALPERS.

CHEYENNE, April 12.—The commis-
sioners sent to the Spotted Tail Agency
have returned and accomplished nothing.
The Indians refuse to allow their
agency removed; they are tired of Com-
missioners and invite the present dele-
gation to leave. Spotted Tail accused
the commissioners of stirring up trouble
and pointedly advised them to "dry
up." He says he has been moved
around and pestered so much by these
"flies from the Great Father" that he
wants his words written down this time
to show to all who come begging around
hereafter that he wont talk to them any
more.

THE WAY THEY ARE COUNTED.

A show of counting the Indians has
been made here. That is, they called
in the head men and took their word for
the number they had. So far six thou-
sand and have been registered. There are
probably four thousand or less. Several
bands have refused either to be
counted or to change the number for
which they have heretofore drawn rations.
Some of them, after they had
handed in their numbers, came next day
and claimed that they had forgotten
their women and children and wanted
to register them.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, April 13.—The twenty-second
ballot for Senator resulted as others have
—the candidates all holding their rela-
tive strength.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Chief Jus-
tice Waite delivered his first opinion
to-day. He gives evidence of a deep
thought and a disposition to discharge
his duties promptly and thoroughly.

WINDOM'S COMMITTEE.

Senator Windom's committee will re-
port in a few days and will favor water
routes to the sea.

INFLATION.

Gen. Grant opposes inflation but does
not express his opinion on the bill now
pending, though the eastern interests
hope he will veto the bill should it pass.

WRECKED.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Steamer
Europe was wrecked on the 2d inst. but
her passengers and crew were saved by
the Steamer Greece.

The Western Minstrels are advertised
for an entertainment at Lincoln Opera
House, Thursday and Friday evenings
of this week. They bring out an en-
tirely new programme, and the enter-
tainment promises to be one of the best
given at that Post during the winter.
These minstrels are well known here,
having performed here on several oc-
casions during the past winter and al-
ways to crowded houses. Plumb
and Way in the Dutch characters, Lake
in his character songs, and Winn as an
Ethiopian cannot be beat, and they are
equally good in any place you find them;
McCurry, Bobo, Foley and Moore are
immense, while Long, Grayson, Harris-
son and Winegardner sustain their parts
in a manner equally creditable.

Jas. Tulloch is canvassing Bismarck
and vicinity for the story of "Kit Car-
son's Life and Adventures, from facts
narrated by himself, compiled by Brev.
Lt. Col. Deroy C. Peters, U. S. A." The
work is profusely illustrated and
intensely interesting. It is a book
which cannot fail to interest all who
want to know of frontier life or who
have had a taste of western adventure.

A small package of ore was picked
up on the streets this Saturday morning.
The owner can receive the same by call-
ing at this office, describing property
and paying for this advertisement.

Dentist.

Dr. J. C. McCausland, of Duluth,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery) will be
at the Capitol Hotel on the 23d inst.
for a few days. The Doctor will fill
teeth so as to preserve them from further
decay, or insert teeth, from one to a full
set, guaranteeing in every case satis-
faction. Particular attention given to
children's teeth.

Buffalo Jack goes to Carroll by the
first boat.

John A. McLean has gone into the
lumber business and has established a
yard.

Dr. Southworth and wife, of Toledo
Ohio, arrived Wednesday, on their way
to Berthold. The Doctor is the new
agency physician.

R. W. Chase who was looking around
town last week concluded to invest in
Bismarck so soon as an opportunity
presents itself. He applied through
Mr. Bowen for eight lots.

Services at the Presbyterian Church
every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sabbath School at 8 in the afternoon.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday even-
ing at the Parsonage.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that school
will commence on the 20th inst. at the
Congregational Church. Miss Luella
Hallstrom teacher.

J. S. SIMMONS, District Clerk.

Bismarck Minstrels.

The St. Paul Dispatch says:
A minstrel troupe at Bismarck calls
itself the Farrell-dickert-haley-sunder-
land-burris-wing-knapen-brien-chivil-
ier Amateur Combination Minstrel
Troupe. They went into bankruptcy
getting out the first poster.

Mr. P. M. Eckford has secured the
building lately occupied by E. A. Wil-
liams, as a law office, in which he will
open up a merchant tailoring business
in about ten days. He leaves Friday
for a stock of cassimeres, clothing fur-
nishing goods, &c., and workmen.

Chris Gilson was complained of for
selling liquor in the Indian country and
Tuesday left for Yankton to be inter-
viewed on the subject. Chris has the
sympathies of hosts of friends here
who do not believe he has done inten-
tional wrong.

J. S. Warn, who has been out on his
coal claim west of the Missouri for some
days, returned Monday. He reports
that several straggling bands of Indians
have been seen in the vicinity of his
camp but none came nearer than half a
mile. The coal party consists of Mr.
Warn and two others.

"Reddy," one of the desperados who
made the assault on the Exchange Sal-
oon at Bismarck, some weeks ago, and
who has since been in irons in Burleigh
County Jail, escaped Wednesday while
the jailor was at dinner. Frank Cole,
his associate, who was shot in the affray
died Saturday.

Elsewhere may be found the adver-
tisement of Wyman Elliott, Minne-
apolis, who advertises a closing out sale
of his nursery stock, including hardy
fruit, ornamental and shade trees, ever-
greens, flowering shrubbery, small fruits
such as currants, raspberries, goose-
berries, strawberries, garden vegetable
roots, &c. See advertisement for prices
of Lombardy poplars, box elder, soft
maple, &c.

A five mile race between the train and
a herd of antelope, delighted the pas-
sengers on a late train from Fargo to
Bismarck. At first the animals gained
on the train and kept ahead of it for
some time, but finally fell behind and
were passed after running about five
miles. Immense numbers of these
animals may be seen from nearly every
train. Elk also abound in great num-
ber on the prairie about Bismarck, and
the Black Tailed Deer in the Missouri
River bottoms.

Railroad Lands.

Mr. Kindred of the Northern Pacific
Land Department is in Bismarck, and
will receive applications for railroad
lands and payment for the same. Those
who want railroad lands should call on
Mr. Kindred at once as he remains un-
til Tuesday morning only.

Mr. Kindred will be found at Col.
Brownson's office.

Persons having orders for job work
on our books will please be patient with
us a few days more, when all orders
now in hand will be filled. With new
type, new material and better facilities
in every respect than heretofore we
shall turn out work not excelled in St.
Paul or other eastern cities. Mr.
Plumley, who now has charge of that
branch of business, for ten years past
has labored in one of the best job of-
fices in the country and understands
his business. We are prepared not on-
ly to do anything in the printing line
but engraving on wood also. Orders
solicited for all kinds of blank and book
work.

Two hundred years ago the Rev. Mr.
Mather deplored the use of rum in a
sermon at Boston. He said: "It is a
common thing that in latter years a
kind of strong drink called rum has
been common with us, which the poorer
sort of people, in town and country,
can make themselves drunk with. Those
that are poor and wicked can make
themselves drunk for a penny. I wish
to the Lord some remedy could be
thought of for the prevention of this
evil."

A Yale student, who is evidently in
the "journalistic" department, writes a
twelve versed poem which is entitled,
"We kissed each other by the sea."
"Well, what of it?" asks a Western
journalist; "the seaside is no better
for such practices than any other local-
ity. In fact we have put in some very
sweet work of that kind on the tow-
path of a canal in our time, but did not
say anything about it in print."

The ladies of Leavenworth are join-
ing in a pledge to use no more jute,
false hair, padding, panniers, &c., or old
newspapers, except as gentlemen use
them, in consideration of the gentle-
men pledging themselves to abstain from
the use of tobacco, cigars &c., and stay
at home nights with their own ladies.

"Mr. Smith, you said you officiated
in the pulpit; did you mean by that
that you preached?" "No, sir; I held
the light for the man who did preach."
"Ah the court understood you differ-
ently. They supposed that the dis-
course came directly from you." "No
sir, I only threw a little light on it."

A German saloon-keeper in Millers-
burg, says: "Ven I goes in mine bet I
sleeps not goot. I dreams in mine head
dat I hears dem vimeas prayin', and
singing in mine ears dat Jesus loves me.
Dot boddens me so I got right straight
up and walk on de floor and take under
glass of beer."

"The day is not far distant," says a
Raleigh paper, "when the world will be-
gin to look on death as a journey to
another country." The Louisville
Courier-Journal assents to this, and
naively adds that the journey will be
one on which we can all go as dead-
heads.

A Louisiana man puts a two-ounce
can of ketchup in the middle of a
chicken, tosses the chicken to an alliga-
tor, and the byon that once knew that
alligator knows him no more.

Dr. Brown-Sequard told his hearers
in a lecture recently delivered in New
York, that he had grafted the tail of a
cat upon the comb of a rooster, when it
set about growing, and would have be-
come a regular "cock-tail" if the dis-
gusted bird had not got into a fright
and displaced it.

A Western paper says of the air, in
its relations to man: "It kisses and
blesses him, but will not obey him." Dobbs
says that that description suits
his wife exactly.

DAKOTA CLIMATE.

On the third instant the writer hereof left Wells, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, one hundred and ninety miles south of Bismarck, and nearly five hundred east, coming directly to Bismarck, stopping one day only in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In Southern Minnesota the ground was not wholly bare nor was the frost out so that crops could be sown even on the highest lands where the ground was prepared last fall. The streets at St. Paul were icy in many places, and the ground generally covered with snow. At Pine City there was about two feet of snow, increasing to three feet at Aitkin, which is in the heart of the Minnesota pineries. At Brainerd there was still good sleighing, and had been since the middle of October. At Detroit Lake we found the snow about the same as at St. Paul, at Fargo, about like Wells, at Jamestown, no snow, at Bismarck, farmers plowing and sowing, some having broken prairie on the fourth inst. The weather was as charming and warm as May in Minnesota. On the ninth inst. the Missouri River was open at Bismarck, the Mississippi only to Winona. At Bismarck during the past winter there has not been to exceed eight inches of snow; the ground has been bare half of the time; there has not been three weeks of sleighing, and every citizen at Bismarck will testify that stock have lived and been kept in fair condition on the prairies and river bottoms near Bismarck, during the entire winter, without hay or grain. The writer spent January and February in St. Paul, and compared nearly every day the weather reports from Bismarck, received by telegraph, with the weather reports in St. Paul, and Bismarck was uniformly from five to twelve degrees the warmest. People who are inclined to think this a cold country because north, should remember that as we go west the climate is modified so much so that five hundred miles further west plowing and sowing is usually done in March, and sometimes in January and February, while a thousand miles west of Bismarck, is found a rainy season instead of the Northern winter.

Those inclined to pity we poor Dakotians should save their sympathies for the residents of frozen New England, for frigid Minnesota, or icy Nebraska.

No Taxes.

No tax was voted at the recent town meeting in Bismarck, for none is needed to sustain the organization, there being no public improvements demanded or needed. The streets are in as fine condition as Third Street in St. Paul is since it was paved, and the town is not in debt, therefore no money was required on these scores. The only taxes which are liable to fall on the people at Bismarck, are for county and territorial purposes. The schools are sustained wholly from fines and licenses, the people not having been taxed one dollar for these purposes yet. The commissioners are showing a commendable spirit of economy and do not allow or authorize a bill without close scrutiny. These facts will tell greatly in our favor in the future.

The Missouri River freights have at last been awarded to the Coulson Line instead of the Kountz Line, but the government reserves the right to ship by other steamers. This will probably result in dividing the transportation to some extent and increasing Bismarck the headquarters for both lines of boats. The award to Coulson is not a defeat, of the Northern Pacific as has been represented.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has not been blocked an hour during the past winter; the track from Jamestown to Fargo, one hundred miles, abandoned in November, was opened on the 16th of March, with only twenty-four hours labor.

Regular mails commenced running to Bismarck on the 1st inst. the route agents running through to Bismarck from Duluth.

THE TOWNSITE.

The townsite imbroglio must be settled soon in favor of Bismarck or it will be settled against it; if not settled soon, the townsite will be removed to a railroad section, and the track changed to accommodate the new locality. The railroad company can not afford to wait much longer; they want the matter settled so that men may come in and make investments; may come in and make permanent improvements; so that they may put up permanent buildings. They want the townsite where it is; the location suits them, and should the matter be settled soon, it will remain here, but new complications constantly arise, and it is in worse condition now than ever before. The Puget Sound Company claim it through their agent, Geo. W. Sweet; Joseph Pennell claims it under the pre-emption law, and it has been supposed that the Puget Sound Company expect to obtain title through him. Edmund Hackett claims it under the pre-emption law, Michael Tipton and Geo. Joy also claim it under that law, and of late the corporate authorities have claimed it, as they hold, under the townsite law, for the benefit of the entire people. Now, one of these parties is right—the remainder are wrong. One has a valid right—the others have not. Each of these claimants have their friends, who are sure their man will win, and as to who will win is a matter, possibly, for the courts to decide, involving endless litigation and an enormous expense.

Every citizen, who, has invested in building, and nearly two hundred have, have an interest in seeing this matter settled at once—a direct pecuniary interest.

In an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, March 14th we favored the claim of the Puget Sound Company, not because we preferred that they should have the townsite, but because we were fully convinced that they will succeed in the end in holding it. At the time the article was written we did not know of the Joy claim, nor of the Peoples' application. Had we have known it, however, our view would have been unchanged, our advice the same.

Either the Puget Sound Company is entitled to it under the townsite law, or it is not entitled to it. If the claim was not taken as a townsite by them in June, 1872, it was taken by pre-emption, and was subject to the pre-emption law, in July, when Messrs. Hackett and others claim to have "squatted" on it, and in that case the one who can prove conclusively that he was here first, will be able to hold it, and those coming on afterwards are trespassers, and have no more right to organize a townsite company and take it, than they have to take possession of Mr. Pyle's lumber office for their private use. And should either of the pre-emption claimants gain possession of it, they can hold as their property, every dollar worth of improvements that have been made. House owners would not even have the right to remove their buildings without consent. Should they agree, before proving up, to deed to the persons claiming lots, the ground claimed, with or without consideration, they will have placed themselves in exactly the same position that the opponents of Mr. Pennell claim he is in, presuming he has agreed to deed the whole to the Puget Sound Company.

It is alleged that Mr. Sweet is acting for himself and not for the Company, but he claims to be acting for the Company, and the Company admit he is acting for them. The TRIBUNE is authorized by Gen. Manager Mead, to say that the interests of the Puget Sound Company and the railroad Company are now identical; that Geo. W. Sweet is acting for that Company, and if his townsite filing is allowed, the property will pass into the management of the railroad Company; that the railroad Company will stand between the people and Geo. W. Sweet, and guarantee them justice.

This being the case, THE TRIBUNE insists that it is to the interest of every householder in Bismarck, to have the Puget Sound Company, which is now the same thing as the railroad Company, get the townsite, and the time is coming when those who now dissent from our position will agree with us.

We have from Gen. Howard, the Land Commissioner, assurances as to what the policy of the railroad Company will be in the matter of lots. The lots now occupied will be sold at from \$100 to \$300, other lots to be laid out will be fifty feet front and will be sold at from fifty to one hundred dollars.

If this thing is settled in the way proposed it will be cheaper to buy the lots on which the buildings stand than to move the buildings, if it is not so settled.

The Town Meeting.

At the town meeting on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the offices named:

Chairman of the Supervisors—C. W. Freede.

Supervisors—Ward Bill, P. Maloy. Town Clerk—R. D. Gutgesell.

Town Treasurer—J. A. McLean. Assessor—George Joy.

Justices of the Peace—I. C. Adams, D. W. Foster.

Constables—John Millett, T. Madden. Overseer of Highways—M. R. Fortune.

Pound Keeper—Robert Scott.

Two hundred and eighty votes were polled. The town meeting passed off quietly, with none but good natured strife.

All those who are in want of a new suit of clothes, a nobby hat or a new neck tie, or anything in the line of shirts or nice dress goods, should wait until Raymond & Allen's mammoth stock arrives, which will be in a very few days.

The Amateur Minstrel performance for the benefit of the catholic church fund last night passed off very pleasantly. There was a large attendance and the performance, considering the circumstances, was good.

A land office is certain to be established at Bismarck this season, so Delegate Armstrong writes. The territorial division bill was recommended favorably by the committee in both houses.

Gen. Hazen indignantly denies that he ever refused a pass on the Northern Pacific road.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Ludington was again re-elected Mayor of Milwaukee.

The first boat of the season arrived at Winona, on the 6th inst.

The Massachusetts Senatorship question remains as formerly stated.

The Post Office Department has disposed of 100,000 postal cards.

Ingersoll was elected Governor in Connecticut by a plurality of 4,826.

Bankruptcy proceedings in the Sprague case have been discontinued.

New York dispatches indicate that the President may veto the Currency Bill.

Lyman P. White was elected Mayor of Brainerd, by upwards of one hundred majority.

The saw mill of J.M. Payne & Co., at the Junction, recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

Boss Tweed is suffering under strict discipline and his friends think it will kill him. He can't stand grief evidently.

Governor Davis, Minnesota, has appointed George B. Young of Minneapolis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The New York Legislature adopted almost unanimously a recommendation of Gov. Dix, strongly opposed to inflation.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Col. Wood, Lt. Col. Whistler, and Majors Seges and Hough, promoted from the grade below.

The eight hour system is abandoned by Master Mechanics in New York, and they refuse to employ men who will not work ten hours a day.

In the prayer crusade region, in Ohio, the Democratic ticket was almost uniformly successful. This was true at Cincinnati and Dayton, particularly.

The financial question is at last settled in Congress, and in favor of inflation. This is a good thing for the West, in the immediate present, but statesmen may well fear the result.

Jay Cooke & Co., have accepted first mortgage bonds for the advances made by them to the Northern Pacific Company, and the Company is now left with only a nominal debt to provide for.

McCarthy, the Chicago Divine who kicked up such a row in Chicago, and was kicked out of the synagogue, stated to a reporter that preaching was not his best hole. He has concluded to come west.

Mr. Welch who made serious charges in relation to Indian matters against Wilder, is likely to come to grief. The latter gentleman has commenced suit for \$100,000 damages, and can prove innocence.

The contest for Mayor in Minneapolis resulted in favor of Wilson, by a plurality of 386 votes over Brackett, Thompson the regular Republican nominee had only 415 votes, Brackett 2,147, Wilson 2,583. This result seems to be more of a victory for Brackett, though defeated, than for anybody else.

The Avant Courier, reports the Bozeman Yellowstone Expedition below the mouth of the Big Horn where it had determined to build a stockade. About the 15th of March the expedition was attacked by about twenty Indians, three of whom were killed. A party is forming at Bozeman to join the expedition.

Personal Mention.

John A. Stoyell has gone to Yankton.

J. R. Jackson has gone below to wood up.

J. J. J. J. has gone below for a few days.

Lt. A. E. Smith of Fort Lincoln returned Friday.

Col. Custer, brother of the General, has gone east.

Hon. Geo. F. Potter left Fargo for Washington Friday.

Alonzo Plummer brought sunshine to THE TRIBUNE office Friday evening.

R. W. Chase has been looking around town for a day or two with an eye to business.

Jas. G. Marsh and wife, of Warren county, Pa., brother of R. R. Marsh, arrived on Friday's train.

C. W. Darling, Fuel Agent of the N. P., was in town yesterday; also S. B. Rodgers, operator at Jamestown.

J. S. Carville, it is reported, has commenced suit in the District Court to gain possession of the Judge of Probate's office.

W. E. Campbell, of T. B. Campbell & Co., St. Paul, was in town two days this week. This firm don't object to the Northern Pacific trade.

Capt. J. W. Raymond and wife have gone east. The Capt. for goods and Mrs. Raymond to visit her fathers family, Gen. Leasure, in Pennsylvania.

Sutton Winston left for the East Thursday. You may expect new goods when Winston is heard from.

J. D. Broadwell is appointed Register of the land office at Pembina vice Brasher resigned.

Mrs. Major Sperry, of Bellevue, Ohio, wife of the Berthold Indian Agent, Mrs. Grannis and child and Mr. Snyder and family, of Waupun, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Morgan, of Jamestown, New York, are stopping with Deacon Mann waiting for the first boat to Berthold. The gentlemen of the party, including a brother of the Agent, have gone forward by team. They are already enthusiastic friends of the country, and some of them will give Gen. Hazen a tilt.

Improvements.

The writer hereof left Bismarck four months ago, returning April 8th. He is surprised at the improvements which have been made on every hand, not only in buildings erected last season, but in the way of new buildings, already completed or in the course of construction. THE TRIBUNE has neither time or space to give a list of these improvements, this week, but it will afford us pleasure to note the progress of the town and vicinity from time to time.

To an occasional visitor at Bismarck last year, the improvements at the Capitol Hotel, made during the winter, will appear most striking, as well as pleasing. New floors have been laid, additional rooms made, and the house newly papered and painted. Everything is neat and tasty and a stranger can not help being satisfied. The hotel erected by Peter Ostlund last summer has also been overhauled and put in good shape, and Mr. Bailey, who kept the most popular boarding house in the city, last season, has assumed charge, giving Bismarck an additional first class house, conveniently located. The church improvements are noted elsewhere.

The improvements made by John Mason are worthy of more than a passing notice. Stepping in for a moment we noticed the floors as clean as water, soap, sand and labor could make them; the walls newly papered and painted; new show cases, silver mounted, Bauer's best, neatly arranged, a counter for Cigars, &c., nicely cushioned, and the bar arranged in a manner skillful and pleasing, presided over by the genial Theodore.

Fences have been erected on every hand; some to hold lots, others in the way of permanent improvements. A number of gardens are being planted and shade trees set out. Proctor has taken the lead in the matter of shade trees and has made creditable and substantial improvement in that direction, on his claim.

Farming at Bismarck.

It has been stated that this is not a farming country, and in a review of Gen. Hazen's letter, the editor of this paper sometime ago stated that he knew better. There are others who know better also, practical men some of whom raised good crops here last season, and who are willing to risk their time and money again.

The following named gentlemen, for instance, will plant the number of acres set opposite their respective names, viz:

Oscar Ward and Son, 28; H. N. Holloway, 15; R. M. Douglass, 40; J. M. Ayers, 15; Col. Donnelly, 15; Col. Lounsbury, 15; Chas. McCarthy, 15; Henry Waller, 10; Mr. McNeill, 4; W. E. Cahill, 20; Messrs. Bonner and Demarsh, 30; Fred Girard, 40.

Many others whose names we have not learned will also put in from two to ten acres. And they will succeed, because every farming experiment tried here has succeeded. Col. Lounsbury is planting 200 raspberry plants, 100 currant bushes, a large number of Hoyal and Transcendent crabs, white willow cuttings, &c. The Colonel has engaged the assistance of William Cannon, one of the best horticulturists in Minnesota, to take charge of his farming operations and will no doubt make it a success.

Yellowstone Expedition Photographs.

The photographer who accompanied the Yellowstone Expedition, writes under date of March 6th:

I have succeeded after considerable delay, in obtaining from the Government, the photographic negatives I made last summer, on the Yellowstone Expedition, and will commence in a few days, the publication of the same, and will have for sale complete sets of these very interesting pictures. I have 100 stereoscopic negatives, from which I can print any number. The price per dozen will be \$3.00, or the entire set of 100, \$30.00. The 11x14 size consist first: View of Bad Lands near the mouth of Powder River, second, View of Bad Lands five miles above the mouth of Powder River, near the Yellowstone, third, ditto, fourth, Remains of a grave of five Indians, fifth, On the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn, sixth, Is a superb view of Pompey's Pillar, (A painting is now being executed by Max Weyl, a Washington artist of note, from my photograph of this view), who was struck with its singular grandeur, seventh, Third Camp on the Musselshell,—Every one who accompanied the expedition should secure a copy of this fine view of our beautiful camp on the Musselshell, eighth, On Baker's old trail between Pompey's Pillar and the Musselshell. A characteristic view of the country at this point, ninth, A squadron of Custer's Cavalry, Capt. Yates commanding. This is pronounced a successful picture in every sense of the word. Barely, if ever, has a large photograph been made where the horses and riders are so clearly defined as on this occasion. The 11x14 size are \$2.50 per copy, or the set of 9 for \$12.00. Set of each of stereoscopes and the large size complete for \$26.

Every soldier who was on the expedition and every citizen interested in the Yellowstone country should send for copies of these photographs, enclosing the price indicated to Wm. R. Pywell, No. 625 D Street, Washington, D. C. Mr. Pywell refers to Gen. Custer.

Settlements.

Some two hundred claims have been taken in the vicinity of Bismarck, the past six months, nearly every claim in four townships having been taken, many claims have also been jumped. The country has already settled to a great extent, but there is room for more. Those who want either Government or railroad land in the vicinity of Bismarck should be moving.

County Commissioner's Proceedings.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held April 7th, A. D. 1874.—Present, J. P. Dunn, Chairman, W. H. H. Mercer and T. P. Davis.

The following resolutions were presented by T. P. Davis, and after due consideration were passed by the Board.

Whereas, The Co. Com. at their regular meeting held on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1873, deem an expenditure necessary, greater in amount than can be provided for by the annual tax, for the purpose of building a County Jail, and the sum required therefor being \$300,00, and whereas in order to raise said sum of \$300,00, it will be necessary to make a special assessment for that purpose. Now, Therefore it is moved and carried by said Board of Co. Com., that a special election be called for four weeks from Wednesday April 15th, 1874, for the purpose of voting a special tax to the amount of \$300.00, to build a County Jail and that the County Clerk prepare the proper notice for the calling of said special election and have the same published in THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, for the period of four weeks. Electors will vote yes or nay. Moved and carried that the Apple Creek Precinct be attached to that of Bismarck for this special election, that the office of Thomas Van Eken be the place for holding the polls, and that Richard Lambert, J. W. Fisher and Henry Dian be the Judges of Election.

Moved and carried that the house of W. H. H. Mercer, be the place for holding the polls in Apple Creek Precinct, and that W. H. H. Mercer, Ben Williams and J. P. Taylor, be Judges of Election. Attest: T. P. Dunn, Clerk. By Jas. H. Buchanan, Deputy.

John Mason.

This gentleman is one of our most enterprising and honorable citizens. Though not able to obtain title to lets he has invested nearly six thousand dollars in permanent and substantial buildings, buildings alike creditable to his taste and to the town. St. Paul does not furnish a better appointed billiard hall, a better arranged or better furnished bar. Donnelly or Saulsbury may have a more expensive mirror but they cannot excel Mason in other respects. His liquors and cigars are the best imported articles or rather the best imported articles are always kept in stock. Until lately all drinks have been twenty-five cents, the cheapest lager or the finest brandies, the cheap American cigar or the finest imported article, but Mason has inaugurated a change and persons may now purchase cigars at from five cents to seventy-five according to their taste or circumstances, while the common drinks have been reduced to fifteen cents. Mr. Mason is open hearted, generous, just. His place of business is always quiet and orderly, no carousing, no loud talking, no gambling. He does a straight business and while THE TRIBUNE does not endorse the business it does endorse John Mason's manner of carrying it on.

Church Matters.

At the Mite Society meeting Thursday evening there was a fair attendance and a very good time was had. These meetings have been kept up all winter and a large fund has been raised for church purposes. The church was enclosed and made habitable early in January. It remains to be plastered and is about one half seated. The church and parsonage have been enclosed by a neat and substantial fence and the grounds prepared for a lawn. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Sloan has labored unceasingly to beautify the premises, create and maintain an interest in the cause and has no doubt enjoyed himself more and accomplished more good than many an eastern pastor who has been inclined to sympathize with him. Though the Presbyterian organization is weak in number their cause is justly strong, at least their perseverance is commendable.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Messrs. Raymond & Allen, who have added to their already extensive business, that of banking. Persons here wanting Exchange, or abroad having collections to be made will find them men of the right stamp to deal with.

Messrs. John A. Stoyell and J. Delamater having dissolved partnership the new advertisement of Mr. Delamater appears elsewhere. Mr. D. is a young attorney of recognized ability and worth, a man of integrity, who can be trusted under any circumstances. Eastern parties desiring to make investments here, will find it to their advantage to communicate with him.

Messrs. E. A. Williams, and H. M. Davis have dissolved partnership, and the new advertisement of Mr. Williams appears elsewhere. Mr. Williams is one of the oldest settlers here, having come in with about the first party of men engaged on the railroad work; was elected in 1872 to the Territorial Legislature, and has taken a prominent part in affairs here since.

Clarke & Bill have engaged in the plow trade; Douglas ditto, and has also included wagons.

Mrs. Brownson keeps house on Col. Harry Brownson's homestead one mile north of the village.

N. P. Clarke one of the shrewdest financiers in the west who has large interests here arrived Monday.

The friends of Chris Gilson say he will go to the Black Hills with his party if the whole Seventh Cavalry interferes.

Pat Gallighan is building a verandah and is repainting his establishment.

Five thousand dollars worth of clothing expected new in a few days at Raymond & Allen's.

The Fort Lincoln theatre opened Thursday night. Four hundred persons were present.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

The people of Dakota are again moving for a division of that territory, by a line running east and west coincident with the forty-sixth parallel, or in other words for the erection of the region north of that line into one independent territory. A bill for that purpose was introduced by Senator Ramsey some two years ago and again at the last session of Congress; but though supported by several urgent memorials adopted by the Dakota Legislature no action has yet been taken by Congress on the subject. This failure to respond to the wishes of the people of Dakota does not arise from any opposition from the Territory itself, for the inhabitants of Southern Dakota are nearly as much in favor of the proposed partition as those of the Northern part of the Territory. A petition is now in circulation in Northern Dakota which sets forth in a brief and forcible manner some of the reasons why a separate territorial government is asked for that portion of this very extensive Territory. They are as follows:

Since this proposition was before your honorable body at the last session, the Northern Pacific Railroad has been completed to the Missouri River, two hundred miles within the limits of this proposed new Territory; and settlement is rapidly being made, not only along the line of road, but in the valleys of the Red, Sheyenne, James and Missouri Rivers, and within the borders of this proposed new territory there is already a population of at least seven thousand, which will be largely increased during the coming year.

The people have no direct communication with Southern Dakota, and but little interest in common with the people thereof.

The proposed new territory is left almost wholly without representation by the Dakota Legislature, and without provision for courts.

The distance to the seat of government, by the nearest travelled route, from any portion of this proposed new territory, is about seven hundred miles, and from Bismarck, a city of importance nearly equal to the present capital of Dakota, nine hundred miles.

The soil of the proposed new territory is well adapted to farming, less than twelve per cent. of it being waste land, and is rich in mineral wealth.

It not only has two hundred miles of completed railroad, but has, within its borders, over two thousand miles of navigable rivers, embracing the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Red Rivers, with an abundance of timber along their borders.

It possesses, in short, all the elements necessary to build up a prosperous State, and in justice to the people already there Congress should at once give them a territorial government.

We do not see that anything can be added to the force of these considerations, unless by way of anticipating the possible objection that the new territory has not population enough to warrant the expense of a separate political organization. It is a sufficient reply to this objection that the new territory would have from two to three times as large a population to begin with as the whole of Dakota Territory when organized in 1861, and a larger population than the Territory of Minnesota when established in 1849. In fact few of the territories when organized have contained as large a population as the new Territory of Ojibway, Pembina, or whatever else it may be called. As the proposed partition divides it into two nearly equal parts, the new territory would contain about 75,000 square miles—an area large enough for a State of the very largest dimensions—being about twice as large as the great State of Ohio.—*St. Paul Press.*

The First Bar Tender.

The first bar tender of whom we have authentic account, was Hebe. Miss H. appears to have been a pretty young lady, not much given to overdressing; indeed in those prints we have of her, it looks as if she had lost her wardrobe by a fire; and it is certain that she should have been ashamed of herself. We never knew her personally, and therefore can only speak from hearsay. She kept a bar on Olympia mount, which was a sort of picnic ground in which the gods and goddesses disported themselves. She sold nectar and ambrosia, and used to hand it around herself. Jupiter was a heavy customer, and always got drunk at Hebe's place, and sometimes ran a big account. Juno spent a great many drachmas there also, and Bacchus used to board in the establishment. Hebe had no license, and was finally suppressed.

Northern Dakota.

From the Red River to the James.

Graphic Description by a U. S. Surveyor.

Soil, Timber, Water, Government Lands, &c.

Of the localities now attracting the attention of persons in search of land and homes in the Great West, none is more deserving of close and careful consideration by the settler than the Territory of Dakota, especially of that portion of it lying between the 46th and 49th degrees of north latitude, out of which is proposed to be organized the new Territory of Pembina. This proposed new Territory with an average width of two hundred and eight miles North and South and an average length of three hundred and fifty miles East and West, would contain something like seventy-three thousand square miles—an area more than twice as great as is embraced within the State of Indiana—and embrace within its confines a greater amount of unappropriated, first-class farming land than can be found in any other Territory in the Union.

In all the other Western States and Territories the best lands have been very generally culled out and settled upon—at least those sections which are most desirable on account of contiguity to natural and artificial channels of transportation and commerce. Here, in Northern Dakota, the settler can still select as choice farming land as ever was cultivated in close proximity to River and Railroad, furnishing a Southern, Eastern and Northern outlet for all the products which he may raise on his farm.

The Missouri River, which enters the Northwestern part of the Territory, pursuing a general Southeastly course, furnishes an outlet for the Western portion of the country. The Red River of the Northern, also a navigable stream, forms its eastern boundary and furnishes means of communication between this portion of the Territory and the British Provinces to the North. The Northern Pacific R. R., pursuing a general westerly course, is now completed from the head of Lake Superior through the State of Minnesota, and to the Missouri River—more than half the greatest distance across the Territory. This Road being centrally located, and very direct in its course, furnishes an excellent Eastern outlet to the great Lakes, and, through branch Roads, to St. Paul and Chicago. On the Missouri, and to the west of it, are immense beds of coal—sufficient in extent to furnish not only Dakota with fuel, but, also, to afford a large surplus for transportation and sale outside. The Northern Pacific R. R. is now nearly finished to the coal fields.

The construction of other Roads is only a matter of time. One of the most important will probably be the one chartered from Yankton, in Southern Dakota, up the James River to the Northern Pacific R. R. From what has been said, it will be seen that Northern Dakota is, even at present, very well provided with channels through which to transmit her surplus products to market, and communicate with the East and South. It is not my purpose, in this connection, to speak in detail of all sections of Northern Dakota, which may be desirable as farming localities, but only of such portions of the eastern part of the Territory as I have traveled over and examined thoroughly, in the discharge of my official duties as United States Surveyor of Government lands.

In the first place I will speak of the Red River Valley, occupying the eastern portion of Northern Dakota. The Red River, which forms the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota from near the 46th parallel to the International boundary, runs nearly due North. The valley of this stream is one of the largest and most fertile in the world. Its average width from east to west is from fifty to sixty miles and its average length north and south (in Dakota and

Minnesota) is about two hundred and thirty miles. This Valley is divided about equally between Minnesota and Dakota—one half being east and the other half west of the Red River. The valley is principally prairie and is uniformly smooth and very nearly level throughout its whole extent. Along the Red River there is a good supply of timber averaging from one quarter of a mile to one mile or more in width. The varieties of wood are principally oak, ash, basswood, elm, &c. Every few miles smaller streams of water make down from the high lands to the west across the valley and empty into the Red River. These streams are likewise timbered with the same kind of wood. Commencing at the 46th parallel and traveling north along the valley, in Dakota, we cross first the Wild Rice coming from the southwest. This stream has considerable timber, then the Sheyenne, also from the southwest, at this point, and west. This stream which is one of the most important in the Territory is finely timbered for more than two hundred miles from its mouth. Next we cross the Maple and Elm Creeks, both of which have some timber. Then Goose River which is well timbered for forty or fifty miles from its mouth. From this point north we cross timbered streams every ten or fifteen miles until we get to the International boundary. The soil of the valley is what might be called a black clay loam, partly alluvial and partly a deposit of decayed vegetation. The dark surface soil is generally about two or three feet in depth. The subsoil is principally clay. The land cannot be excelled as far as native fertility and durability is concerned. It has not only the elements of extreme productiveness but is also capable of sustaining a long cultivation without the aid of any kind of manure. It is only a short time since the valley has attracted the attention of the settler; but we challenge the world to produce finer or better specimens of wheat, oats, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables than are raised at present in the Valley of the Red River of the North. Corn can be raised but wheat and oats do so much better than corn that very little of that grain is cultivated by the farmer. This region is not only unexcelled for the raising of grain and vegetables, but it likewise furnishes an excellent field for the raising of horses, cattle and all kinds of stock. The natural prairie grass affords a magnificent range for the pasturage of animals in summer and any amount of natural hay can be cut on the prairie for their sustenance during the winter. Very little of this magnificent valley has been taken up by settlers at present. The choicest tracts are still vacant and persons can yet secure either timber, or prairie, or both combined if they choose. The title to these government lands may be acquired in two ways either by pre-emption or by homestead. Within the limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad the even sections (every other one) only can be taken. Outside the "limit" both odd and even sections can be taken.

Another magnificent region for settlement is the country along the Sheyenne River. This river rises near the centre of the proposed new Territory and pursues a general southeasterly course crossing the Northern Pacific Railroad on the high lands about sixty miles west of the Red River, thence it pursues a tortuous course south of the railroad down into the Red River Valley and recrosses the railroad again about six miles west of the Red River. The Sheyenne runs through the high, rolling lands the greatest part of this distance, and, until it reaches the Red River Valley, it flows in a valley of its own. This valley is usually about one mile in width and from one to three hundred feet below the general level of the surrounding country. This stream is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles in length and from its mouth up at least two hundred miles of the distance is finely timbered with oak, ash and kindred woods of good quality. Along this river the settler may obtain any kind of land he chooses, either timber, prairie, meadow or arable land, upland or bottom, and in close proximity to the railroad. I know of no better

locality for settlement than the country above, around and below the second crossing of the Sheyenne. The soil is usually a rich black clay loam one to two feet in depth with a clay subsoil. It is very rich and productive.

Another desirable locality for settlement is the country in the vicinity of the James or Dakota River. This river is about one hundred miles west of Red River and forty miles west of the Sheyenne. The soil in the vicinity of this river is very much the same as that around the Sheyenne but not quite as strong perhaps. The soil is good, however, and produces well as is witnessed by the crops already raised by persons who settled near the railroad crossing the past season. There is very little timber along the James but its being only about one hundred miles from the coal fields may, perhaps render it as desirable for settlement as many other localities where timber is more abundant but farther removed from coal. The land along this river is also nearly all vacant and good selections can be made close to the railroad. Of the country to the west of the James I shall say nothing, but leave the subject to those who having traced over it more extensively are qualified to speak more intelligently of its agricultural resources and capabilities. G. G. B.

GEN. GIBBON'S LECTURE.

The Wonders of the Yellowstone.

Gen. Gibbon, U. S. A., delivered a lecture in Kingsbury Music Hall, yesterday evening, upon the scenery and beauties of the Yellowstone. The audience was not as large as either the subject, or the lecturer's treatment of it deserved, but it made up in appreciation what it lacked in size.

The lecturer opened by stating that four years ago the region of the Yellowstone was as unknown as is Central Africa to-day. Rumors of the magnificence of its scenery and the astounding character of its many wonders created an interest in the region which caused, in 1870, the organization of an expedition. The lecturer explained briefly the topography of the region, which is watered by three rivers named by Capt. Lewis and Clarke, the early explorers the Madison, the Gallatin, and the Missouri. The first great landmark of interest reached in the voyage to the Geyser region and the falls of the Yellowstone was Mount Cinnabar, which received its name from the mistaken idea that it contained deposits of that mineral. It was on this mountain that the Devil's Slide was found. Above this mountain was discovered a valley four miles in length full of beautiful formations, among the most wonderful of which was a vast pillar, thirty feet in height, which, from its peculiar shape had received the name of the Cap of Liberty. This strange pillar had been formed by the bubbling up for ages of a stream of water, which deposited a gradually accumulating sediment.—There was no prospect of its attaining further height, as the stream had burst through the side years ago, and found a fresh exit.

At the head of the valley was found a spring of bright, clear water, so warm that the suggestion arises that it must come from an uncommonly hot place. It was not well to try the temperature of the water with the hand, as in most cases the experience would be found to be anything but a pleasant one. There was a bath-house established there, which, though of primitive style, would, doubtless, in time give way to as elegant bathing resorts as were to be found in large cities. The baths were three in number, and numbered according to the temperature of the water. The lecturer decided that he would neither be parboiled in bath No. 1, nor have his cuticle removed by No. 2, so he tried No. 3, and the result of his experience was the determination that he would never again be a party to the process by which lobster is made edible. At this place he saw a man sitting at one of the pools drinking the water. He made the experiment, and made up his mind that thereafter he would stick to the time-honored custom of taking his drinks iced.

The lecturer described the hardship of the journey from this spring, which was the first of a system of geysers in a valley four miles in length, and two and a half miles in breadth, to a plateau above, where another system of hot springs was discovered. One of the most beautiful objects which rewarded their further research was "White Mountain," which was covered with the most beautiful formations the lecturer had met with, and in such abundance that in climbing the mountain they were crushed to pieces by the thousand. These were the petrified waterfalls which abounded everywhere, and were to be found both complete and in process of formation. In the latter cast their appearance was most beautiful, the clear water running over the white stone deposited, gleaming with a play

of color that was most wonderful to behold.

The lecturer's description of where the Yellowstone River comes from the canon, of the canon itself, of the lower and upper falls, and of Lake Madison, proved a pleasing prelude to the most interesting portion of the lecture, which described the Upper Geyser region. This, the lecturer stated, fairly bristled with these phenomena. Wherever the eye fell they were to be found. Most conspicuous of all were the three known respectively by the names of Giantess, Castle, and Old Faithful. The last named was christened from the regular, ity with which its eruptions took place. The Castle Geyser took its name from the peculiar formation of the rock around it, which at some little distance presented the appearance of a castle some twelve or fifteen feet in height. The Giantess was found to possess the peculiarities of her sex, and as long as the party was anxiously waiting for a display of her powers she lay in idleness, and it was not until after they had given up caring to see her spout that she gave any exhibition of her ability. Explorers had given this Geyser the credit of the ability to throw a 250 foot jet of water into the air, but the lecturer did not think the height of the fountain which it got up for his benefit was more than 70 feet. The lecturer stated, in conclusion, that a piece of land, fifty miles square, and comprising all that had yet been described of the natural wonders of the Yellowstone region, had been set apart by the Government as the natural park of the United States. He would say that there was very little fear of molestation from Indians, as they held that country in superstitious dread. The region was one which gave Americans the right, if even they had no other reason, to indulge in a boastful spirit, as it was undoubtedly more prolific of phenomenal wonders than any other region in the world. The lecture was illustrated throughout with the aid of a magic lantern, many of the pictures, sharing with the lecturer the applause of the audience, among whom were Gen. Sheridan and other gentlemen whose connection with military affairs made the lecture a peculiarly interesting one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

S. A. DICKEY, Post Trader FORT A. LINCOLN, DAKOTA.

Citizens of Bismarck and vicinity will find at the Post Traders, Fort Abraham Lincoln, one of the best assorted and largest

Stock of Goods

on the Upper Missouri, selected by one of long experience in the frontier trade with direct reference to the varied necessities of the people both citizens and soldiers.

The Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS
AND SHOES
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CHOICE WINES

By the bottle or basket, fine Brandies pure

WHISKIES, ALE, PORTER, BEER
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CO., &c., &c.
AL SOCIETY

Persons wanting goods in our line are invited to call and we will sell them goods which will not fail to please at satisfactory prices.

S. A. DICKEY,
Fort Abraham Lincoln

J. C. Oswald,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES,
Brandies, Gins, Wines and Cigars,
No. 3 Pence Opera House,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Bismarck, D. T. April 15, 1874.

THE TRIBUNE.

With this issue of THE TRIBUNE Col. Lounsberry resumes editorial charge, after an absence of four months, and he will labor to make the paper better than ever before.

Geo. W. Plumley, late of Hyde & Plumley, Engravers, Minneapolis, has purchased an interest in the paper and will hereafter have charge of the mechanical department.

THE TRIBUNE with this issue enters on the third quarter of its first volume. Like other business interests, since the panic it has struggled hard, but it still lives and commences under its new management with renewed vigor.

The editor's special aim will be to make THE TRIBUNE a newspaper, not neglecting general or local news, but when occasion demands he will not hesitate to indulge in ringing editorials, while the paper will always abound in crisp comments on events of the day.

THE TRIBUNE will labor to promote the interests of Bismarck and vicinity, without libelling other localities; to build up without tearing down. Ever willing to aid its friends in all laudable undertakings, THE TRIBUNE will not refuse justice or a fair hearing to those who are not its friends.

Items of news are always useful to THE TRIBUNE, and those who furnish them will be held in grateful remembrance, or more substantially rewarded. Short, pithy correspondence on matters of general or local interest, will be always welcomed, but THE TRIBUNE can not be used as a stump from behind which the correspondent may hurl unseen missiles at those who oppose him.

Politically THE TRIBUNE will be independent, preferring, however, Republican candidates where all things are equal, but it will not hold itself bound by party nominations when better men are running in opposition.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

We invite attention to the speech of Hon. M. K. Armstrong, delegate to Congress from Dakota, on the bill to establish the new territory of Pembina.

The speech of Mr. Armstrong is a clear statement of the main features of the case and should carry conviction with it. But there are other reasons, and weighty ones too, why the proposed measure should prevail.

We invite attention also to an article which appears elsewhere, copied from the St. Paul Press, the leading Republican daily in the Northwest, which heartily endorses the bill, and puts the necessity for division in terse and forcible language.

The St. Paul Daily Pioneer, and the Minneapolis Daily Tribune, the former the leading Democratic paper in the Northwest, and the latter a Republican paper of no mean pretensions, have also editorially endorsed the bill.

Dakota Territory contains an area of 150,000 square miles, an extent of country as large as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The southern half of the Territory contains about 25,000 people; the northern half, about ten thousand. The southern half has been settled for fifteen years; the northern half has been open to settlement less than two years. The southern half has 65 miles of railroad, and about 600 miles of navigable waters; the northern half has 200 miles of railroad, and over two thousand miles of navigable waters. The northern half abounds in mineral wealth and is rich in agricultural resources. The soil is not surpassed in any country and the climate is very similar to Southern Minnesota, long known as the garden of the Northwest.

It is settling up rapidly and the people believe themselves entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. Northern Dakota has no interest in common with Southern Dakota; there is no direct communication between the two sections, not even a wagon road is in use or surveyed. From the Capital of Dakota to Bismarck, the distance by river, is seven hundred miles. The navigation of the river between Yankton and Bismarck is so tedious that Government officials and others al-

most invariably take the route via St. Paul, making the distance by rail eight hundred and fifty-five miles.

Every prisoner committed by the U. S. Commissioner at Bismarck, must go to Yankton at an expense of \$175 for the U. S. Marshal, besides the expense of the prisoner. Every person, and every witness, in Government cases tried at Yankton, costs a like sum. In a case taking only five witnesses the expense for travelling fees alone would exceed one thousand dollars, and there are scores of cases, growing out of violation of the revenue, trespass on Government lands, stealing Government property from military posts, &c. &c.

There is not a territorial officer resident of the northern half of Dakota; not a judge resident.

The northern half of the Territory is almost wholly without representation, Pembina and Burleigh Counties, alone, of those having settlements being included in representative district; and Burleigh County is connected with a county lying within sixty miles of Yankton, and the chances are that it will be robbed, by fraud or otherwise, of even the representation to which it would otherwise be entitled.

Cass County, having 3,000 inhabitants, Richland, Grand Forks, Burbank, Stutsman and Ransom Counties, each having extensive settlements, are wholly without representation. They do not have a member either in the Council or Assembly, or a voice in the election of members of the Legislature.

The northern part of the Territory has been wholly ignored in the past by the territorial legislature and we have no assurance that this will not continue to be the case.

This state of affairs has grown out of the fact that the territorial legislature has twice memorialized Congress to grant a division of the Territory, and as they had reason to expect that their prayer would be granted, has made no provision for us; and the further fact that we were weak in representation and they were strong, and they could do with us as they could do with us as they would.

There is now no bitterness of feeling between the two sections, but bitterness and jealousies will follow; must follow; for it is too much to expect that Southern Dakota will surrender any of its advantages, while Northern Dakota can not be expected to submit tamely.

The people of Northern Dakota ask only that which has always been conceded a people, situated as they are situated. They have a greater population than was ever required of any other new territory, enjoy greater resources, greater facilities for trade, and their necessities are greater.

No opposition to division has developed in any quarter, and only the matter of additional expense to the Government can be urged against the scheme. Mr. Armstrong, in his speech shows that the average cost to the United States of each of the territories the last year was but \$27,000; a sum less than the additional sum it will cost the Government for judicial expenses alone, if the division is not granted.

There are so many reasons why we should be conceded the favor asked, to balance the single objection of expense, that we shall be surprised if any Congressman hesitates for a moment on that score.

Our proposition should not be considered and scrutinized as some project for carrying the mail on the western prairies, or some matter of river improvement should be scrutinized, but the fact that the people who are to build up a great State, ask it as a matter of justice, should be taken into consideration. THE TRIBUNE believes this fact will be taken into consideration; that justice will prevail; that the Territory will be divided.

The Washington Chronicle in speaking of the new territory bill says Senator Boreman will try to put it through the Senate at an early day and that no opposition to the bill has been developed.

Ex-Gov. Burbank is in Washington opposing the Bismarck land district. 'Twas ever thus; Burbank would sacrifice any public interest to gratify his spleen or accomplish a personal end.

BUSINESS ON THE N. P.

During the months of June, July, August, September and October, of 1873, the freight business of the N. P. R. R. as shown by the books of the Company at Bismarck station aggregated in round figures 24,000,000 pounds, upon which the Railroad received charges amounting to almost a quarter of a million of dollars. This is a magnificent business showing for so short a period of time, and that too, immediately following the completion of the line to the Missouri River, and must impress the public with the growing importance of the Northern Pacific and the necessity for its early completion to the Pacific coast. Large as the business of the Company has been it but for shadows, in a small degree, the heavy traffic which it must inevitably secure when it opens taps the fertile valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries, the immense coal fields of Western Dakota and rich mineral region of Montana and Idaho. We only give the figures of last season in order to show that, though very great, the trade and travel of the present season will far exceed it; indeed, we shall not be in the least surprised if the business of the Company this season is quadrupled.

In addition to the military, Indian and private freight of last season (which will undoubtedly be largely increased this season) there will be added to the carrying trade of the Company not less than TWELVE THOUSAND TONS of merchandise and machinery for the merchants and miners of Montana—ten thousand tons of which have already been contracted through from the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis to points in that Territory, and consignments covering almost a thousand tons of this has already arrived here and is now awaiting shipment up the river. This alone is largely in excess, in point of tonnage, of the entire business done at Bismarck last year, and has been diverted from the Union Pacific, the route over which it has heretofore gone, by the moderate rates and quick time offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad and its connecting river line over that of the former road. From Bismarck a weekly line of fast boats will carry this freight to Carroll, a new town recently established at the mouth of little Rocky River, about two hundred and thirty miles east of Helena, Montana, and but little further from all other important places in that Territory. From Carroll it will be transported to the several destinations by the Diamond "R" Overland Fast Freight Line, owned by Messrs. E. G. MacLay & Co. of Helena. This freight line has a reputation among the merchants and miners of the Rocky Mountain country for reliability and dispatch, such as will secure for it not only the entire carrying trade to Montana but returning, will turn Northern Pacific-ward the immense shipment of mineral ores to the east, heretofore carried by Oakes Ames' Credit Mobilier Concern. We now have before us a circular of Messrs. MacLay & Co. in which they guarantee to shippers "quicker time by thirty days and lower rates than are offered by any other line," and agreeing to "correct and avoid the delays so frequent by all other routes." They have also established agencies in all the principal cities of the east, and are prepared to receipt bills of lading through to all points in the Northwest reached by their line.

By this arrangement the Northern Pacific secures a permanent foothold in the rich region of territory west of the Missouri River in advance of the extension of the track, and perhaps for the road when completed a local trade that will, without the aid of through business, be sufficient to meet all the operating expenses of the line and leave a handsome margin in the treasury.

The award of the contract for carrying the military and Indian supplies on the Upper Missouri from Bismarck to Commodore Coulson will, also, in our opinion, redound to the benefit of the Northern Pacific Company, as it will be the means of establishing rival lines of steamboats at this point to compete for the immense trade and travel that comes over the road bound for points west and northwest.

Immigration the past season was quite extensive and this season promises to be much greater. Already great numbers are coming this way and settlements are springing up where, less than a year ago none were to be seen, indicating that but few are ready to believe the absurd stories set afloat by adverse interests. Our population is rapidly increasing—all the different branches of industry and trade are proving profitable and the day is not far distant when what is known as the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be teeming with the hum of industry and on every hand will be seen the evidences of prosperity and thrift—then we shall be a state—now our only prayer is for Congress to give us a Territorial organization separate and distinct from the Yankton oligarchy. We have the requisite population and consider that it will prove an act of economy to the National Government to divide the Territory now. We shall need, or our steamboat interests will at least demand, the establishment of a session of the U. S. District Court at Bismarck, probably before the close of the present season, or else entail much additional expense not only to the parties in interest, but to the government also. There are not less than ten thousand people in Northern Dakota and it is but a simple act of justice for Congress to give us a government that has some interest in common with us.

ANXIOUS MONTANA.

Elsewhere will be found a statement as to the probable amount of Montana freights which will pass over the line of the Northern Pacific railway to and from Bismarck the present season.

We have before us a letter from Beaver Head Valley, Montana, inquiring concerning the route to the states from Bismarck and the probable value of two hundred horses which the writer intends shipping east. He will drive them from the Bear Head Valley to the Mussleshell, run down the Missouri river to Bismarck, thence over the country to Minnesota. In concluding his letter he says: "Get the Mussleshell route opened and established and you will soon get all the Montana trade. Beef cattle by the thousands now roam over the country waiting an outlet to the States, and this route once established our products will pass over it."

Montana is one of the best countries in the world. As this gentleman says thousands of beef cattle roam over the prairies, feeding and keeping fat during the entire winter on the nutritious grasses of the valleys, which are never destroyed by frosts.

Montana produces small grains of all kinds and in such quantities that wheat last season brought only fifteen cents per bushel. It is a land literally overflowing with milk and honey and has the richest mines of precious metals in the world.

This country now is within five hundred and fifty miles of Bismarck, within two hundred miles of the mouth of the Mussleshell; within three hundred and fifty miles of the point where the Northern Pacific crosses the Yellowstone.

So soon as this country is open it will be to Bismarck what Minnesota has been to Chicago; will be to St. Paul what the Central States were so many years to New York; it will be to the Northern Pacific what California has been to Union Pacific. It is a better country than California, richer in mineral wealth, greater in agricultural resources; if possible, more healthful, more picturesque and a superior climate.

Senator Boreman in making his report from the Committee on Territories gives a communication from Secretary Richardson from which it appears that the expense of running the territories for the past two years, which includes a legislative session in each, was as follows: Arizona \$57,269.96; Colorado \$48,351.08; Dakota \$53,522.24; Idaho \$57,520.44; Montana \$60,653.34; New Mexico \$54,848.07; Utah \$50,896.08; Washington \$59,332.79; Wyoming \$48,368.78. The committee states the average annual expenditure for each territory to be \$27,266.87, which they deem only a small outlay for the benefits derived from such a government. In closing their report the committee

adds: "It must be conceded that the development and growth of this Territory will tend to add to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, and it can be no less apparent that the thousands of hardy and enterprising people within its boundaries, who, by the sacrifices, energy, industry indispensable to success in border-life, are thus contributing to the resources of the country, have a right even though it necessitates a small annual draught on such resources, to demand a recognition of their situation, wants, and interests by the establishment of a local government that will be accessible for the transaction of their necessary business at only a reasonable expenditure of their time and means.

The proposed Territory of Pembina contains from seven to ten thousand people. When organized in 1789 Mississippi had 8,850; Indiana, organized in 1800, had 5,641; Michigan, organized in 1805 had less than 4,000; Wisconsin, organized in 1836, had 7,900; Minnesota organized in 1849, had 6,077, and included what is now Dakota, Montana and Wyoming; Washington, organized in 1853 had 1,201, Dakota, organized in 1861, had 4,837 and included Montana and Wyoming; Nevada, organized in 1861, had 6,857; Arizona, organized in 1863, had five thousand people.

Below will be found the passenger rates on the Missouri River from Bismarck to Carroll, Benton, &c. Bismarck to Fort Benton, deck \$25, cabin \$60; to Carroll, local, deck \$18, cabin \$45, through deck \$16, cabin \$40; Fort Peck, deck \$13, cabin \$33.00; Fort Buford, deck \$10.00, cabin \$20.00; Fort Berthold, deck \$6.00, cabin \$9.00; Fort Stephenson, deck \$5.00, cabin \$8.00. Returning the fare is as follows: Fort Benton to Bismarck, deck \$15, cabin \$30; from Carroll, deck \$13, cabin \$25; from Fort Peck, deck \$13, cabin \$20; Fort Buford, deck \$10, cabin \$15; Fort Berthold, deck \$5, cabin \$9; Fort Stephenson, deck \$5, cabin \$8. Steamboats leave Bismarck every week for Carroll returning within two weeks.

The Burleigh County Pioneers at their last meeting adopted resolutions severally condemning the recent arrest of Hon. Chas. McCarty by the military authorities, and ordered the resolutions published in THE TRIBUNE, and the St. Paul Pioneer. At Mr. McCarty's request they do not appear this week. The arrest was made for alleged trespass on the Military Reservation of Fort A. Lincoln. Mr. McCarty is one of our best and most respected citizens.

A number of newspapers have just discovered that Jerome B. Hudson, who has advertised largely in the western press, is a humbug. His advertisement appeared in this paper two or three times last summer during the absence of the business manager but was promptly squelched on his return. It carried fraud on the face of it.

We have received from L. M. Ford of St. Paul, one thousand white willow cuttings which will grow and make a valuable timber, for wind breaks, fences or fuel on any ground that will produce potatoes, and which we shall plant on our high prairies, and know they will succeed. Those wishing to try them can have them landed here by Express, at \$6 per m. Mr. Ford keeps all kinds of nursery stock, green house plants, tomato plants, sweet potatoes, &c. Address L. M. Ford, St. Paul.

C. A. Broadwater, a Montana contractor, has secured the contract for beef for Fort's Buford and Stephenson, furnishing the stock from the rich pasture fields of Montana, at \$3.60 per hundred; the lowest price ever paid for beef at any Missouri river post. So much may be credited to the opening of the Mussleshell route.

"Little Knappen" says that Nickles, of the Red River Star, does not possess the brains to write anything but "puffs" and for that reason he envies those who do.

The rumored change in Post Trader at Lincoln is denied on the best of authority.

Burning Prairies.

Prairies should not be burned except for special reasons and then in small quantities. The man who deliberately, wantonly or carelessly sets out a fire on the prairie, except for necessary protection of human life, and permit it to run, ought to suffer the greatest permissible penalty.

Human laws hang a man who wantonly shoots into a crowd and kills a man; but a man who sets out a fire which may spread over an entire Territory, destroys millions of property, leaves hundreds of poor pioneers homeless and burns many to death, is deemed an innocent and sometimes an energetic man.

This is nothing compared with other bad effects of burning prairie. Timber of all kinds adapted to the soil and climate would grow on the prairies as thriftily and plentifully as it does in the densest forests, if the fires were kept out. The annual fires kill every yearling sprout of a tree over which it passes, and too frequently invades and kills millions of acres of full grown forests. Indeed the only timber on the prairies is that which has been protected from the annual fires by water-courses, lakes, bluffs or other obstructions.

This is not all. Just in proportion to the destruction of timber, grass and green growing vegetation, is drought and sterility produced. Trees, grass and all living vegetable growth, radiate heat, reduce the temperature of the locality, condense the vapor contained in the air, make all heavy dews, and either directly or indirectly causes all the rains that irrigate the most productive regions. All it needs to render the most productive country a desert, is to destroy or "burn up its trees," grass and other radiating vegetable matter for a few years; and all it needs to reclaim a desert and make it productive, is to re-establish the growth of trees, grass and other vegetables. This may be done by slow and artificial means, such as keeping out the fires, planting and watering trees, plowing deep and mixing the earth with organic matter to let the air carry and deposit its vapor; condensed, into the ground. Growing trees, grass and other vegetation are as necessary for the production of rain and dews, as water is for the growth of vegetation. We can produce trees, grass &c. by artificial means, such as irrigation, watering and deep plowing; but we can't produce rains by any other artificial means than by the growth of these vegetables. Prairie fires destroy the chief sources or causes which produce rain and make a country dry and barren. Buffalo do the same thing.

Disgusted Subscribers.

During the winter THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE has been a pretty small affair and some of its eastern subscriber not appreciating the situation have felt somewhat disgusted, some with the press work, some with the price and some with its littleness. But the "Summer Editor" has returned now and the paper will again be made a credit to the town and to the publishers. It is interesting to look over the files of letters and see the excuses given by postmasters and subscribers for ordering papers discontinued. One postmaster writes on the wrapper, "Not lifted; gone away;" another, "Too thin;" another, "Neither ornamental or useful;" from a frontier town, "Gone to God's country;" a subscriber writes: "Your paper may be worth \$2.50 a year at Bismarck but it would not be considered worth over one dollar here; so I don't want it any longer." We shall labor to give our subscribers a paper hereafter enough better to make up for all short comings during the past winter, and with that in view issue this week a double sheet and shall hereafter issue one when occasion demands or when we can.

Whatever the feeling of outside subscribers may have been toward THE TRIBUNE during the winter we know of two or three hundred at the military posts on the Missouri and at Bismarck, who, shut off from regular mail communications had no news except that furnished them by THE TRIBUNE and who always welcomed its coming. As small as the paper has been the expense of running it exceeds one thousand

and dollars during the past four months while its receipts have reached but little more than half of that.

Will You Help?

The Burleigh County Pioneer's Association has taken steps toward securing a library and reading room and invite those east who sympathize with the object of the Association to send books and papers. Many who will read this paragraph can well afford to send this society a volume or two and perhaps can influence some friend to do likewise. Anything that is readable and pure will be acceptable. The society is composed of the best citizens in Bismarck who have associated themselves together with a view to laboring in any way they can to promote the best interests of Bismarck and vicinity. They have a regular place of meeting which they wish to turn into a reading room and propose now to devote their best energies to establishing a library. Reader will not you help? Contributions of books or papers may be sent to Dr. B. F. Slaughter, President of the Association, or money to Dr. Slaughter or Rev. J. M. Sloan, Bismarck, who will see that it is faithfully applied.

St. Paul Type Foundry.

THE TRIBUNE has just received a large invoice of type and printing material from this well known establishment. Minnesota is one state out of eleven having a type foundry which was established mainly through the efforts of E. Miller, one of the best known type founders in the United States, about three years ago. Other type founders scouted the idea of an establishment of that kind being sustained at St. Paul but Mr. Miller had lived too long to be frightened by the evil prognostications of interested parties or to be shaken in his determination by the plainly expressed doubts of those on whom he relied to a great extent for business. He established the foundry and commenced business succeeding beyond his highest hopes. His sales the first year reached over fifty thousand dollars and have increased rapidly since. The foundry is now on a firm basis and printers throughout the Northwest may rely at all times on fair treatment and promptness by the St. Paul Type Foundry.

Shooting in the Streets.

A man was arrested Tuesday charged with discharging firearms in the village limits, endangering the lives of citizens. He plead guilty and was fined five dollars and costs. The law relating to this matter is very stringent, yet it has heretofore been constantly violated, and it is well that a movement has been inaugurated to check it. Courtesans, were, for a time, allowed to perambulate the streets, using language the most foul, but an arrest and heavy fine followed one of their exhibitions of depravity, and there has been no trouble in that respect since. The shooting of Frank Cole by a law abiding citizen, who was attacked by the drunken ruffian and two associates, has passed by unnoticed, because the general sentiment is that he served him right, and since then, shooting scrapes, which were so frequent have not occurred. Let it be understood that the laws are ample to protect citizens, and that there is a disposition to see them enforced and there will be no trouble.

Col. Wilson has made application for the old townsite of Burleigh, containing 640 acres, and expects to turn it into a model farm, he has already contracted for 100 acres of breaking. The Colonel expects to dispose of the interest in the Post Traders store at Fort Lincoln at an early day and transfer his affections to this side. What is Fort Lincoln's loss in this case is Burleigh County's gain, for a more genial man or more enterprising, never came west.

River News.

The Peninah, Capt. Murphy, left its winter quarters Monday, and is now at the levee loading for the Muscleshell. It will leave Sunday for up river. The Peninah is loaded with Montana freights and takes about 300 tons.

Capt. Wm. Braithwaite, Superintendent of the Kountz Line of steamers, arrived at Bismarck Wednesday, and is busying himself preparing for the summer campaign.

The Foutennell will leave Bismarck next week Friday for Benton.

The May Lowry is on the way up and will leave for Carroll sometime next week.

The Josephine had not left Sioux City on the 16th inst.

J. A. Emmons left Yankton, last week with the steamboat Union, for the Bismarck and Ft. Lincoln ferry. Gen. Custer has issued an order giving the ferry company the exclusive right to land on the military reservation, opposite Bismarck. The Union will be the first boat up from Yankton.

Among the arrivals on the train Friday, were W. E. Chapman, Minneapolis, Capt. Wm. Harmon, Fort Rice, W. H. Stimpson, Bismarck, Dr. Whitefoot, U. S. A., Rev. John Webb, Methodist Missionary, A. S. Cowley, St. Paul, E. D. Barker, Deputy Collector, Fargo, and Judge J. J. Jackman, Bismarck.

The minstrel entertainment at Fort Lincoln Opera House, Saturday evening by Ryan and Lockwood's Minstrels, is spoken of as highly entertaining, and wholly satisfactory to the immense audience. The Railroad Chorus, by Prof. Viniteri and the full band, called out immense applause. It is one of the best things out in that line. The imitation of the puffing of an engine laboring with a heavy load was perfect. The double song and dance given by Ryan and Lockwood was also particularly good.

Lieut. Burns has returned from a six months leave.

Mrs. Morgan, who is on her way to Fort Berthold, is likely to be detained by the sickness of her little son "Dade," Doctor Southworth is now in charge of the little fellow and does not anticipate a serious result from his illness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an inebriate in Chicago who has signed the pledge eighty-seven times.

A morning paper speaks of "thieving in the outskirts," which may be interpreted, "picking ladies' pockets."

A Hoboken editor, being challenged, sent word in reply: "When I want to die I can shoot myself."

A Dubuque editor swallowed a pen the other day. Perhaps he intends preparing editorial matter for his "inside."

The editor of a Nevada newspaper gives notice that he cannot be bribed with a five cent cigar to write a five dollar puff.

The first arrival of the season at Oswego, through the Welland canal, was the schooner Ames from Toledo.

This is the season of the year when the young girl who is just budding into promising womanhood should squeeze her nose for animalcules.

'Twas night. A warm couple stood in the pale, cold moonbeams. Their lips touched, and there was sound like a cow hauling her hoof out of the mud.

The experiment recently tried in some Eastern schools of using a newspaper for reading exercises instead of a reading book, is proving a great success.

Michigan ought to be happy. A resolution has been offered in the Senate that in view of the large balance in the State Treasury, no tax be levied for 1874.

In passing through a dark tunnel on a Pennsylvania railroad, a woman's voice was heard exclaiming: "Don't you fool around! I carry a pistol in my panier!"

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "a Tennessee editor who has been drinking Cincinnati whiskey for a month, has written to an eastern printing house for a "patent inside."

The New York Tribune was not the first paper of that name. The Chicago Tribune was established as a weekly Democratic organ April 4, 1840. Its New York namesake was first published on the 10th of April, 1841.

It is reported that the Carlists or monarchists of Spain are negotiating with the insurgents of Cuba, promising them aid to gain control of the island if they will support the king against the republic.

Heine's Heaven and Hell.

In Heaven people amuse themselves altogether superbly. There they live from morning to night, and the cookery is as good as Jago's; roast geese fly around with gravy boats in their bills, and feel flattered if any one condescends to eat them. Tarts gleaming with butter grow wild like sunflowers; everywhere there are rivulets of bullion and champagne; everywhere trees on which clean napkins flutter wild in the wind, and you eat and wipe your lips and eat again without injury to health. Nothing disturbs your feeling of perfect happiness; no pain, no vexation, nay! when one treads on another's corns and exclaims "excusez!" the one trodden on smiles as if glorified, and insists: "Thy foot, brother, did not hurt in the least, quite au contraire, it only causes a deeper thrill of heavenly rapture to shoot through my heart." But of Hell you have not the faintest idea! There it is infernally hot, and when I was there, in the dog-days, it was past endurance. Still, it is rank calumny to say that there the poor souls are compelled to read all day long all the dullest sermons that were ever printed on earth. Bad as hell is, it has not quite come to that. Hell appeared to me like a great town-kitchen, with an endless row of stove, on which were placed three rows of iron pots, and in these sat the damned, and were cooked. In one row were placed Christian sinners, and incredible as it may seem, their number was anything but small, and the devils poked the fire up under them with especial good will. In the next row were Jews, who continually screamed and cried, and were occasionally mocked by the fiends, which sometimes seemed odd enough, as, for instance, when a fat, wheezy old pawn broker complained of the heat, and a little devil poured several buckets of cold water on his head, that he might realize what a refreshing benefit baptism was. In the third row sat the heathen, who, like the Jews, could take no part in salvation, and must burn forever. I heard one of the latter, as a square-built, burly devil put fresh coals under his kettle, cry out, from his pot: "Spare me! I was once Socrates, the wisest of mortals. I taught Truth and Justice, and sacrificed my life for Virtue." But the clumsy, stupid devil went on with his work and grumbled, "Oh, shut up there! All heathen must burn, and we can't make an exception for the sake of a single man."

CHAS. STEARNS. CHAS. LOUIS.
STEARNS & LOUIS,
PRACTICAL
House and Sign Painters,
Main St., bet. 5th and 6th, Bismarck, D. T.
39-3m

BRAMBLE HOUSE,
Moorhead, Minn.
First Class in every particular. Free
Bus to Depot and Boats.
Every Train from Bismarck runs now to Moorhead, and starts mornings from there, opposite the Bramble House.
Headquarters for Stages.
C. P. SLOGGY, Prop'r

OSTLAND'S
Livery & Feed
STABLE,
Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.
Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.
My Buggies and Horses are new and of the best manufacture and style, and are Stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.
My Stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39-5m

JOHN MASON
Billiard Hall
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION,
CHOICE WINES,
LIQUORS
CIGARS and
TOBACCO.

Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Bismarck, D. T. and Moorhead, Minn.
HENRY S. BACK,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
FARGO, D. T.

Special attention paid to contested cases and applications for soldiers' homesteads, pre-emption papers, Ac. References: Gov. Horace Austin, Hon. L. K. Aaker and Hon. W. A. Newton. 39-7y

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1874, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, To Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers.....	\$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor.....	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor.....	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale.....	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail.....	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.....	500 00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	5 00
Manufacturers of cigars.....	10 00
And for each still manufactured.....	20 00
And for each worm manufactured.....	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars.....	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses).....	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses).....	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse).....	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance).....	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels.....	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more.....	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to G. F. BENNETT, Collector of Internal Revenue at Elk Point, or Deputy Collector E. D. BARKER, Fargo, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874. 39-4w

S. A. DICKEY, Post Trader FORT A. LINCOLN, DAKOTA.

Citizens of Bismarck and vicinity will find at the Post Traders, Fort Abraham Lincoln, one of the best assorted and largest

Stock of Goods

on the Upper Missouri, selected by one of long experience in the frontier trade with direct reference to the varied necessities of the people both citizens and soldiers.

The Stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS
AND SHOES
DRIED and
CANNED FRUITS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
CAMP EQUIP.
AGE, COOKING
UTENSILS AND

General Supplies.

CHOICE WINES

By the bottle or basket, fine Brandy pure

WHISKIES, ALE, PORTER, BEER
CHOICE CIGARS, TOBACCO,
CO, &c., &c.

Persons wanting goods in our line are invited to call and we will sell them goods which will not fail to please at satisfactory prices.

S. A. DICKEY,
Fort Abraham Lincoln

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

GOFF & FORD

FORT LINCOLN, D. T.

ARTISTS.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of work and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of view of all western points.

PEMBINA.

The Proposed New Territory-- Character and Resources.

Speech of Hon. M. K. Armstrong.

Under instructions of the Territorial Legislature of Dakota, I introduced a bill in the early part of the last Congress, providing for the organization of a separate territorial government out of that portion of Dakota north of the forty-sixth parallel. Notwithstanding the urgent memorials of the Legislature of that Territory upon this subject, Congress has thus far arrived at no definite action in the premises, and the bill is again before the present Congress, backed by the petitions of thousands of citizens residing in the northern part of said Territory.

The only objection raised to the bill in the last Congress was that the proposed new Territory was too thinly settled and too poor in wealth and development to warrant self-government. These objections, sir, have in a good measure been removed within the past year, and cannot now be fairly urged against the present bill. Two hundred miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been pushed westward across that Territory, from the fertile valley of the Red River to the navigable waters of the Upper Missouri. Two newspapers are published in the proposed Territory, and stirring and enterprising towns have been built up at Fargo, Jamestown and Bismarck on the said railroad, while immigration and settlement are rapidly filling up the accessible river valleys. Steamboats navigate the Red River nearly two hundred miles into the proposed Territory, returning with thousands of tons of freight for the Hudson Bay settlements; while along said stream in Dakota, new towns and mills are being established. Nearly four hundred miles of telegraph line are in operation, and at Pembina, Grand Forks, Fargo and Richville, quite a trade is already carried on in the way of shipping and reshipping freights. United States courts are held at Fargo, Bismarck and Pembina, and a United States Land Office has recently been established at the former place, while the settlers are urgently petitioning for a Land Office at Bismarck to accommodate the increasing settlements in the Missouri Valley. Many large steamboats ply for several hundred miles through the proposed Territory on the waters of the Missouri, and pass far above the mouth of the Yellowstone into Montana carrying Government freight for the forts and agencies, and mercantile goods for the mining districts. Already several thousand people have gone into this northern territory, and are preparing farms, homes and villages, in anticipation of the favorable action of Congress upon this bill.

As early as 1864 the United States Government virtually declared the Red River Valley open to settlement when it purchased the same by treaty from the Red Lake and Pembina Indians, and invited white settlers to locate upon the newly acquired lands. In accordance therewith, homestead settlers have gone into that country and can be found located in nearly all the river valleys and Northwestern Dakota; especially upon the Pembina, Turtle, Goose, Cheyenne, and Wild Rice Rivers.

Many worthy and enterprising settlers also established their pioneer claims in the country prior to the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and upon lands that the Government had proclaimed as open to settlement; but at a later date they were apprised of the fact that a mysterious and undiscovered treaty with the Wapeton and Sisseton Indians made in 1867, covered the whole domain, and reserved these lands for the Indians as against settlers.

Notwithstanding this treaty the Government had in the meantime ignorantly extended its surveys over portions of this reservation, thus inviting settlements to follow. Not until 1873 did the

United States succeed in correcting by an act of Congress, this blind treaty of 1867; and during this interval the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had pushed its surveyed line through the country and filed its plat for withdrawal of lands with the Secretary of the Interior, February 21, 1872. Hence so soon as this treaty cloud was cleared up by the act of Congress, the railroad survey being on file, immediately attached to all odd numbered sections within its granted limits, thus covering the homestead claims of many of the poor and needy settlers, who, by the ruling of the General Land Office, had acquired no rights to their homesteads while they were upon these lands reserved for Indians, between the years 1867 and 1873; and in face of the fact that Congress originally granted only the unoccupied odd sections to the railroad. These settlers have continued to reside in the Territory; and all those upon odd numbered sections are now put to the hardship and injustice of removing from their improved lands, and beginning new homes upon the even numbered sections, unless relief is afforded by the Government.

Sir, I can but repeat here in behalf of these deserving people what I once said before in this House, in a defence of the early pioneers of the West, that if there is any class of American citizens who are entitled to the same regard from the General Government that is bestowed upon the soldiers who fought the battles of our country, it is the hardy pioneers of the frontier, who venture into the wilds, defying danger, subduing the plains, establishing villages, and planting upon the confines of our public domain the beacon lights of progress and civilization. Rude cabins, uncultured lands, bridgeless streams, uncertain mails, isolated schools, distant markets, and Indian dangers, are few of the many troubles that have been encountered by these early settlers in Northern Dakota. Separated as they are from the settlements in Southern Dakota by a broad belt of uninhabited prairies some two hundred miles in extent, the interests of the two sections are not at all identical.

The northern settlements having been made at a more recent date, they have but a small representation in the Territorial Legislature in comparison with the older and more populous counties in the southern part of the Territory.

Notwithstanding this diversity of local interest between the North and South, no unfriendly feeling exists between the people of the two sections which is evidenced by the fact that the legislative representatives of Southern Dakota have repeatedly memorialized Congress to give to the Northern section an independent territorial government.

The proposed line of division would separate Dakota by an east and west line into two halves, approximately; each containing about seventy-five thousand square miles, equal in extent to one of the largest States in the Union. The south half, or Dakota proper, contains at present about thirty thousand inhabitants, and the north half, which this bill proposes to create into the new Territory of Pembina, embraces an estimated population of ten thousand people. Very many of the Territories of the United States have been organized by Congress with less than half this number of inhabitants, and with not a mile of railroad within their border.

In 1861 the Territory of Dakota was established with a population of a little over four thousand, and its limits covered all the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains. Since then the march of western progress has been such that in 1863 the Territory of Dakota was created by Congress out of Western Dakota, and in 1864 Congress also organized the new Territory of Montana out of what was once a part of Dakota; and still later, in 1867, the Union Pacific Railroad had pushed across Southwestern Dakota, and Congress again erected therefrom a new Territory by the name of Wyoming.

Now, sir, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has completed one hundred and ninety-five miles of road through Northern Dakota; and the people therein are to-day petitioning this Congress to create the new Territory of Pembina.

True, the plea of economy is raised against this bill on the ground that when the Government is so financially embarrassed as at present, when the United States Treasury is being so rapidly depleted, when the receipts of the national revenues are falling behind our expenditures, it is no time to talk of setting up the new and expensive machinery of a territorial government thereby involving the country in an additional yearly expense of some \$50,000. But, sir, the United States Government should not make treaties and purchase lands of the Indians, and survey them, and open land offices to induce settlers, unless it is ready and willing to afford its citizens the benefits of local government and national protection. It has never been the policy of this government to take a step backward whenever it has once set out in the march of progress and civilization.

Sir, the total expense to the United States, incurred during the last fiscal year for sustaining the local governments in the nine organized Territories of the Union, amounted to less than \$300,000, or only about \$33,000 each. The sessions of the Territorial Legislatures being, by law of Congress, made biennial, the annual expense thereof to the Government is now only about one-half as much as it was at the time of the organization of the present Territories.

Already the United States Government has expended nearly \$100,000 in extending the surveys of the public lands for settlement over the proposed new Territory. Large tracts have been subdivided into sections, a United States Land Office has been established therein, and the country formally opened to immigration.

The resources of the Territory are as yet but slightly developed, but extensive and valuable coal-fields have already been discovered west of the Missouri River, within convenient distance of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Bismarck. A very large proportion of the country consists of rich and rolling prairie lands, naturally adapted to grazing purposes; while the valleys of the Territory are favorable to the production of wheat and the smaller grains. The climate is similar to that of Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin in the same latitudes. The occasional dryness of summer, which is now attributed to some portions of the higher prairies in these northern latitudes, will rapidly disappear as the settlement of the Territory increases, and the cultivated fields and planted groves of homestead settlers dot the surface of the country.

The day has passed, sir, when it can be safely said of any portion of the great West that it is utterly worthless. The western portion of the present rich and populous State of Iowa was once pronounced by Thomas H. Benton, in Congress, as a poor country for cultivation and settlement. And the members of this House can well remember when, but a few years ago, portions of the present State of Nebraska and the now populous Territories of Colorado and Utah were described as parts of the great "American Desert," unfit for cultivation and worthless for settlement. To-day one of the public highways of the nation traverses that region to the western ocean, and settlements and villages have sprung up along its track. The climate has changed, rains are more frequent, the soil produces abundantly, young groves have sprung up, and that whole region is becoming an inviting field for immigrants.

The proposed new Territory of Pembina suffers under no such natural disadvantages as those above enumerated. Its larger streams are lined with ample forests of oak, ash, and cottonwood; its numerous deep, clear lakes in the northern part are skirted with beautiful groves and stocked with the finest of fish; while many small creeks and brooks meander through the great prairies, which are in turn everywhere clothed with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses.

No single act of Congress, appropriating so small an amount of money, would so far conduce to the development of this section of the Northwest as the passage of this bill organizing a new Territory out of the north half of Dakota, at an annual expense of less than

\$50,000 to the General Government. Several times as much as this is each year appropriated by Congress to clothe and feed the Indian tribes located upon reservations in this same Territory, who, instead of developing our Northwestern resources and enriching the nation by their toil, are an incubus upon civilization and progress, and a constant tax upon the revenues of the country.

No rigid census of population or statistical statements of location are required to be furnished of the Indians, as of the white settlers, in order to obtain an appropriation from Congress. It is my own belief, sir, from long residence in the Territory, that, were a tribal census made of all the wild Indians in the United States, there would be found a great reduction in the number that is annually reported for the charities of the Government. Millions of money could be saved by enforcing a thorough system of classifying or listing by name the Indian population of each tribe, band, or lodge, after the manner of enrolling soldiers in companies and regiments. Every Indian has a local habitation and a name, and belongs to some particular band of his tribe or nation, and should not be loosely permitted to draw his rations under a half dozen assumed names, and at the councils of as many different bands.

Let the National Government do equal and deserved justice by both Indians and settlers in the West, and we will hear fewer complaints of frauds and Indian troubles upon our Western borders.

The people in Northern Dakota have struggled with the trials and misfortunes of a pioneer life, and have steadily advanced in civilization and settlement, until they now have their railroads and telegraph lines, their steam navigation, and prosperous villages, their public schools and religious institutions. They come to Congress through their petitions of several thousand citizens, asking that they may be invested with the rights and privileges of local laws and civil government. They are intelligent, law-abiding, and industrious. They have planted their homes permanently in the new Territory, as farmers and producers. Unlike a changeable mining population, they have selected their homes for the purposes of agricultural pursuits and abiding industry. All they ask is that Congress shall deal fairly by them, and throw around them the shield and protection of local laws and self government, which as American citizens they have a right to expect. Give them this, and they will build up a Territory which shall be an honor to themselves and a credit to the nation.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

SPECIAL TAXES

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1874, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, To Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers.....	\$25 00
Dealers, retail liquor.....	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor.....	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale.....	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail.....	25 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.....	500 00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	5 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	50 00
And for each still manufactured.....	20 00
And for each worm manufactured.....	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars.....	30 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses).....	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses).....	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse).....	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot, or public conveyance).....	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels.....	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more.....	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to G. P. BENNETT, Collector of Internal Revenue at Elk Point, or Deputy Collector E. D. BARKER, Fargo, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLAS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874.

GIBBS & CADY'S

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop,

Corner of Third and Thayer Streets, Bismarck, D. T.
21y

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THE Edwinton Lumber Company

Would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that they are receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Pine Lumber

Consisting of

FINISHING LUMBER, DRESSED
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GLAZED SASH, DOORS AND
BUILDING PAPER OF

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Which they will sell at prices to suit the times and they hope by promptness and fair dealing to merit at least their share of the trade of the people of the rising city of the Upper Missouri River. Careful attention will be given furnishing complete bills of material, which will at all times be filled on very short notice. They are Agents for

OAK PLANK

SLEIGH RUNNERS, WHIFF-
FLETTRES, NECK YOKES,
TABLE AND STAND
LEGS, PAINTS
& OILS.

PAINT BRUSHES, CHALK AND GLUE.

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Builders Hardware.

A. D. PRESCOTT & CO'S

Cottonwood Lumber

Which they sell at

\$20.00 Per M Feet.

J. R. JACKSON, Agent.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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&c., &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

Fresh Vegetables,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
CANNED and DRIED
FRUITS KEPT

Constantly on Hand.

Give him a call at his new and nicely fitted up Store on

MAIN STREET,
BISMARCK, D. T.

DONAHUE & McCARTY, LIVERY, SALE

—AND—

FEEDSTABLE

Cor. Third and Thayer Sts.

Buggies and Saddle horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.
Our buggies and harnesses are new and of the best manufacture and style and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.
Our Stable is large and airy and accommodations for Boarding stock the best in the country.
Stock sold on commission.

15y

LIVERY.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

SCOTT & MILLET, PROP'S.

Corner of Second and Meigs Streets, Bismarck, D. T.

A good stable, plenty of forage, good horses and several fine riding ponies.

11y.

THE OLD GRANGER.

Near the tracks of a railroad newly laid,
A farmer leaned on his earth-worn spade;
While his taxes were high, and his crops but slim,
The charge for freight played the deuce with him;
So he growled a growl at the train's sharp din—
"I'll gather you in; I'll gather you in!"

"I have borne you long, and here I srow
You railroad to beat, some way, or how;
I will get up a law, by the great horned owl!
To cut down your profits and make you howl;
And but little, or nothing, I'll ship from bin
Of hoarded corn, till I've gathered you in!"

"We will rise in our Granges, bold and free,
And 'down with freight!' shall our war cry be;
Not a partisan crew, nor a party hack,
Shall help us to gain our birthright back;
For the battle is ours, to lose or win—
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

Now a gaunt politician came that way,
Overheard the old man's angry say;
And he gave to his head a knowing screw,
And cried to the Granger, "Count me too!"
With a thought to himself, replete with grin,
"I'll gather them in; I'll gather them in!"

Then a twist of his eye, to seem acute,
"The farmer's tongue has too long been mute;
I am just your man, if it suits your mood,
So place me where I can do most good;
If an office fit you will help me win,
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

Touching hand to hand, in a warm exchange,
They take a walk to the farmer's Grange,
Where the stranger speaks with rural air,
And sprinkles hayseed in his hair;
"Let railroads quail when our blows begin;
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

So they vote for him at the coming polls,
Those simple, rural, honest souls;
Never dreaming that they of the iron horse,
Are voting, too, for the man of course;
As on him alone their faith they pin,
To gather them in; to gather them in!

When election is over the railroads run
A score of trains where they once had one;
While a ditch by the track is found to hold
A poor old Granger, stark and cold;
For the chap he'd helped to office win,
Had gathered him in; had gathered him in.

N. P. BONDS.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

Unpaid Coupons and the Premium on Gold Considered.

Crisp Comments on the Letter of an Anxious Correspondent.

NEW ALBANY, Indiana, March 23d 1874.
To the Editor of The Bismarck Tribune

SIR: When the late financial revolution brought disaster upon the Northern Pacific Railway Company certain newspapers unfriendly to the enterprise, suddenly started the country with the cry of fraud, by denouncing the whole scheme as a gigantic swindle, successfully perpetrated upon the Government and the people. So determined were the enemies of the road to defeat and destroy it, that, for several months after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, it was hardly possible to find a paper in this region that did not contain a paragraph reflecting more or less upon the general character of the enterprise, and very often you would meet with defamatory reports, rightly calculated to destroy public confidence in the integrity and credit of the company. Whether these reports so widely circulated by the press, were entirely without any foundation in fact, gotten up by unprincipled demagogues for political purposes I shall not undertake to say, but leave it for those better acquainted with the origin and history of the Northern Pacific Railroad to judge. And they certainly had a very injurious effect upon Northern Pacific securities, and served to create a panic among the holders of them. After they had thoroughly ventilated and exposed what they were pleased to call the "Northern Pacific Railroad Mobiliar Scheme." These same papers as suddenly relapsed into silence.

Now we look in vain for further information as to the Company or its road, and not a word can we find in regard to either. Indeed they seem to ignore the existence of that railroad corporation entirely. And what is to be more deplored even the officials of that corporation are painfully reticent when addressed on the subject of the present, or the prospective status of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This silence is absolutely painful. It is ominous of insolvency, bankruptcy and dissolution of the Company and very strongly portends disaster and financial ruin to the unfortunate victims of the great Northern Pacific 7-30 gold loan.

Already this class of investors in Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds are murmuring among themselves and inquiring what shall be done.

When the Company became embarrassed by the failure of its financial agents, the holders of its securities were told there was no occasion for them to sacrifice their investment, and yet Northern Pacific bonds have sold as low as twenty-five cents on the dollar, a sacrifice of 75 per cent! The bondholders were also officially informed that both divisions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were earning a surplus over running expenses. And now they are asked to fund their gold interest in 5 per cent, five year currency bond.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, what has become of the premium on gold? Did the late financial revolution which depressed prices generally in this country, enhance the value of paper currency alone? thereby placing paper currency and gold, on an equality in value? And if no such equality exists, then why should the Northern Pacific Railway Company require its bondholders to fund the gold interest on their bonds in a currency bond, without taking into account the premium on gold, or making any provision for it in the final redemption of the interest currency bonds?

Am I wrong, Mr. Editor, when I say that the Northern Pacific R. R. Company are in justice bound to take into consideration the premium on gold, in any arrangement they propose to make for funding gold coupons, and orders for gold interest, into currency bonds? And that, if the company's proposition had been presented in this form, it would undoubtedly have met with a more favorable reception by the

holders of Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds? A candid investigation of the subject under consideration I think, that will show that I am not.

The Company's proposition to fund its interest contains one or two other remarkable features to which I should be glad to call your attention, but fearing I have already exceeded the limits of your time and forbearance, I will not undertake to discuss them now but leave the subject with you, merely adding that if you deem what I have written, of any importance to those interested, you are welcome to use it as you think proper.

It is but natural that Northern Pacific bondholders should feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the Northern Pacific Railroad, inasmuch as the security of their investment depends more or less on the success and prosperity of that enterprise. In the absence of any such news, of late, in the papers here, it occurred to me that your location at one end of the road, might be favorable for learning what is going on along the line to the other end, and peradventure at headquarters in New York.

Since writing the above, my attention has been called to a dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis Globe of the 20th instant. It may have caught your eye; and reappeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, but as it is barely possible you may not have seen it, I herewith transmit a verbatim copy:

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is quite anxious to secure patents for the surveyed portions of their immense grant of 47,000,000 acres of land. The amount for which patents are asked is about 11,000,000 acres. Ex-Senator Wade, who is their attorney, is here endeavoring to arrange the matter. It appears Mr. Holman secured, when the additional grant was given, in 1870 a simple provision requiring the corporation to pay the expense of surveys. The amount required if the patents are issued is several million dollars. With an exchequer absolutely bare, of course there can be no payment. The law is imperative, and the department officers cannot accommodate the energetic advocate. This matter has been before the House Committee on Pacific Railroad for a week or more.

If the foregoing dispatch be true, then depend upon it there is more trouble ahead for the holders of Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds, in which trouble many of the pioneer settlers in your section and along the line of the N. P. Railroad will be compelled to share. Who knows but that dispatch foreshadows the beginning of the end and then what next?

Yours respectfully,
A. A. GATES,

The defamatory statements concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad which were set afloat immediately after the collapse of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., have had no other effect than to depress the value of Northern Pacific securities and discourage or ruin those who invested in them. Now that the sober second thought, has come the defamers of the enterprise are quiet and its friends have the floor. Gen. Hazen's letter derogatory to the country has been attacked from every quarter, and by volunteers whose candor proves their sincerity. Among the latest articles in reply is that of Gen. G. A. Custer who has taken up the statement of Hazen in detail proving their falsity.

If the company are silent it is because there is nothing for them to say. They are not idle, however. The road is now in operation from Duluth to Bismarck, a distance of four hundred and fifty-two miles. Both the Minnesota and Dakota divisions are earning a surplus over their expenses. Over six hundred thousand dollars of bonds have been retired for lands. One party, Dorilus Morrison, of Minneapolis, has taken forty-one thousand acres at six dollars an acre. The representatives of Jay Cooke & Co. have taken bonds in exchange for the advances made by them to the Northern Pacific Company, and the Company is now left with only a nominal debt to provide for.

No road on the continent is in better running order, no road is managed more economically, no road has better prospects for the future.

Northern Pacific investments will in the end prove to be all that they were recommended to be. It is unfortunate that so many of the bondholders are not able to hold their bonds, and are forced to dispose of them at what they can get, for the time is coming, and at no distant day, when these bonds will be worth a premium.

Let the bondholders keep up their courage a little longer. Could they examine the country and watch rapid development, or consider the value of the grant of land owned by the Northern Pacific Company they would have no fears for the future or question the value of their investment.

As to the fears of our correspondent relating to the Holman proviso, the effect of its enforcement is greatly exaggerated and as it was attached wholly for buncombe it will no doubt be dispensed with. It will add perhaps ten dollars to the cost of a quarter section of land the settler—no more.—Bismarck Tribune.

B. Beaupre. P. H. Kelly

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

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And in fact almost everything in our line which you can ask for. We have in our employ a number of competent tinner who are prepared to put up

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STOVE PIPE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

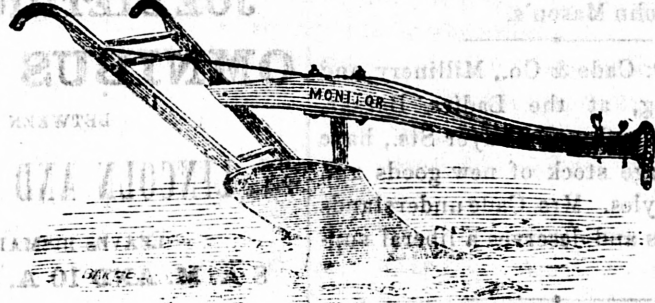
Douglas & Co.,

Main Street, a few doors east of John Mason's.

S. T. FERGUSON, Supt. E. H. HOLBROOK, Jr., Pres't. W. B. JACKSON, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

MONITOR.



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John Egan, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes pies or fancy pastry on short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Flaming bread ten cents a loaf or three loaves for twenty-five cents. 20 3m

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Dry Goods and Notions,

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FRANCIS & CANADY'S RESTAURANT,

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Fifth Street, Bismarck, D. T.

I would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that I am now ready to fill orders for cakes pies or fancy pastry on short notice and guarantee satisfaction. Also bread ten cents a loaf or three loaves for twenty-five cents. 20 3m

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Headquarters for Stages.

C. P. SLOGGY, Prop'r

OSTLAND'S Livery & Feed STABLE,

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our Stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My Stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39-3m

JACKMAN'S REAL ESTATE

LAND OFFICE

BISMARCK, D. T.

Pre-emption and Homestead Claims Located and Filings made.

List of Valuable Claims kept on hand

Collections promptly attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts, Agreements, &c. Drawn and Acknowledged, Depositions taken and Protests executed. Soldiers' Pension; Bounty and Back Pay Claims collected. 39-3m

LAWYERS.

S. G. COMSTOCK. S. G. ROBERTS

COMSTOCK & ROBERTS, LAWYERS.

General Law & Land Business, Fargo, D. T., and Moorhead Minn. 8 6m

GORDON J. KEENEY, Law and Real Estate.

Will Practice in all the Courts of the Territory. General Land Office Business attended to. Office, Fargo, D. T. 81y

HENRY S. BACK, GENERAL LAND AGENT,

FARGO, D. T.

Special attention paid to contested cases and application for soldiers' homesteads, pre-emption papers &c. References: Gov. Horace Austin, Hon. L. K. Anker and Hon. W. A. Newton. 81y

E. A. WILLIAMS. H. M. DAVIS.

WILLIAMS & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION AGENTS.

BISMARCK, D. T.

JOE DIETRICH, JR., OMNIBUS LINE

BETWEEN

FT. LINCOLN AND BISMARCK.

LEAVES BISMARCK:

8 A. M. AND 2 P. M. DAILY.

LEAVES LINCOLN:

10 A. M. AND 4 P. M. DAILY.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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PROF. COMERS EMPIRE SHAVING

AND BATHING ROOMS!

Shave at the Empire Shaving and Bathing Rooms, 101y

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

Bismarck, D. T., April 15, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A comfortable house on 4th Street, with three rooms. Inquire at the Express Office. 1-40

There will be communion service at the Presbyterian Church Sunday.

The Homestead Bill has not become a law yet, but probably will. It is now before the Senate.

A reply from Mr. Hackett to the townsites article which appears elsewhere, will be published next week.

C. F. Hobart is erecting a neat and substantial dwelling house to be occupied by H. F. Douglass.

John O'Neill opened his old place again Wednesday evening. John is bound to keep a quiet place at all hazards.

Four thousand cords of wood were put up in the vicinity of Bismarck last winter by Mr. Gager, alone, for the government.

G. W. Pye, of the Edwinton Lumber Company, has gone below. He will, no doubt, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mrs. Gager, wife of the contractor, has opened a millinery shop at Bismarck, putting up a new building for the purpose, on Third Street.

Major Dickey was in town, Tuesday, and smiled on his friends. The Major is on the war path now, and wants, particularly, Gen. Hazen's scalp.

The assessment of personal property in Bismarck shows a valuation of \$150,000. The census taken by the Assessor shows over three hundred tax payers.

The pamphlet to be issued by the Burleigh County Pioneers, prepared by Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter, is now in Press and will be issued in a few days.

These wishing a good, well regulated clock, should call on Fred Strauss, jeweler, one door east of John Mason's. He keeps a good stock always on hand.

Henry Faber, St. Paul, directly opposite the Type Foundry. If you want anything in his line just call, you will find him an excellent and honorable young man.

The Commissioners at their last session wiped out the Apple Creek voting precinct, so that there is no further use for the "House of James O'Brien," or the Freeport City Directory.

Fred Holmback returned Wednesday with a car load of beef cattle, from Minnesota. Fred knows how to cater to the tastes of hungry mortals, if any living man does.

As we feared would be the case the Tribune is delayed, but, in the language of our Minneapolis namesake, "unambiguous," after next week we expect to be on time on all occasions.

W. B. Shaw & Co. are closing out their business in the mercantile line and will devote their attention this summer to contracting, having been awarded the freighting on Route No. 4.

Eleven deserters and horse thieves arrested at Jamestown and at other points on the line of the Northern Pacific were returned to Bismarck, Monday, under guard. Some of them deserted from Fort Rice only last week.

James Leighton arrived from Fort Buford, Tuesday. He reports a very pleasant weather at that post during the winter; the weather even, with but little wind or snow. The coldest was 27° below zero, Dec. 5th.

The Deputy Collector wishes the Tribune to state that tax payers must be prompt if they would save the 50 cent penalty which is now to be added unless the special tax is paid before commencing business.

J. H. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Dakota Division, M. C. Kimberly, Engineer, and Patrick R. B. and O. C. Greene, Superintendent of the Telegraph line, arrived on Wednesday train.

Just received at Raymond & Allen's an invoice of prints and dress goods. *

Raymond & Allen will have an invoice of wagons on the first boat from Sioux City.

"Pro and Con" writing from Jamestown does not inform us who he is hence we cannot use his letter.

Four car loads of early rose and other seed potatoes are in transit for Raymond & Allen.

The finest imported liquors and cigars may be found at John Mason's at either wholesale or retail.

Chas. Bauer, St. Paul, manufactures fine show cases, picture frames &c., and will attend promptly to all orders from Bismarck. Samples of his work may be seen at John Mason's.

Mrs. I. D. Cade & Co., Millinery and Dressmaking, at the Ladies Bazaar, corner of Fourth and Thayer Sts., have opened a large stock of new goods and the latest styles. Mrs. Cade understands her business and deserves a liberal support.

P. M. Eckford, late of Brainerd, has determined to establish in this village a merchant tailoring establishment keeping a full line of gentleman's dress and furnishing goods.

F. G. Jones, Bismarck, is prepared to fill all order for lime, at \$3.50 per bbl. *

Wanted to Rent.
A house containing five or six rooms from and after May 19th. Address F. S. care TRIBUNE office. 40-1f

FOR SALE.—The Le Bon Ton Saloon and Club Rooms. One of the neatest establishments and the finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and a splendid general outfit for a Saloon, the best in the town of Bismarck, situated on the corner of Fourth and Thayer Streets. The proprietor offers the above for sale, for the reason that he wishes to resume his former occupation as Architect, Contractor and General Builder. Any one wishing to purchase such an establishment will do well to see the proprietor. Call at the Le Bon Ton. S. E. DONER, Proprietor.

Mr. Doner is well known along the line of the Northern Pacific, as a first class Architect and Builder, one worthy of the confidence of the people. The Brainerd Tribune spoke of him, on the occasion of his leaving that City, as one of their most valued citizens, most responsible, successful and accomplished building contractors. He built nearly all of the best buildings in Brainerd, including the Headquarter Hotel, Bly's store, the fine block owned by Raymond & Allen, and many others. Though engaged in the liquor trade during the past winter, that is not his business; he took the establishment on a debt, and now desires to close it out, to engage in a more congenial if not more lucrative business. The TRIBUNE does not hesitate to recommend Mr. Doner as a man and a mechanic. *

New Advertisements

Dissolution of Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Davis, Attorneys, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. A. WILLIAMS,
H. M. DAVIS.
Bismarck, D. T., April 14, 1874. 1-40w4

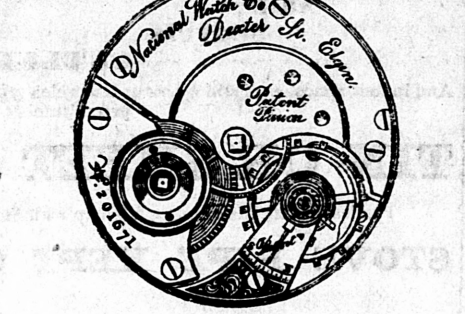
JOSIAH DELAMATER,
LAW, REAL ESTATE,
AND
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OFFICE
BISMARCK, D. T.
Particular attention paid to U. S. Land Office practice. 1-40f

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 13, 1874.
Sealed proposals, to be received at the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Fort Buford, D. T., 100 tons; at Fort Thompson, D. T., 200 tons; at Fort Rice, D. T., 300 tons; at Grand River, D. T., 100 tons; at Fort Sully, D. T., 200 tons; at Lower Brule, D. T., 100 tons; at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., 100 tons.
To be good for six months, delivered, and secured, by stacks at the posts before September 15th, 1874.
Proposals should be made separately for the different posts, and should be made in duplicate, one to be retained by the Chief Commissary, and the other to be forwarded to the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Fort Buford, D. T.
The right is reserved to the United States to reduce or increase the quantity of hay to be purchased at any or all of the posts named in the above notice, and to reject any or all of the proposals, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder, and to require the successful bidder to furnish the hay within the time specified.
Proposals may be obtained at the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Fort Buford, D. T., or at the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Bismarck, D. T.
Major and U. S. 1-40w4

E. A. Williams,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION
AGENT.
BISMARCK. D. T.

Fred. Strauss,
WATCHES, SPECTACLES,
and all kinds of Jewelry. Orders of any description will be promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.
1-40f Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

JOE DIETRICH, JR.,
OMNIBUS LINE
BETWEEN
FT. LINCOLN AND BISMARCK.



LEAVES BISMARCK:
8 A. M. AND 10 A. M. DAILY.
LEAVES THE POINT OPPOSITE LINCOLN:
3 A. M. AND 5 P. M. DAILY.

DION & CO.,
Contractors
AND
Builders.
Shop on Fifth Street,
BETWEEN MEIGS AND THAYER.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.
1-40w4

Closing Out Sale.
ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Minneapolis Nursery
Corner 8th (or Chicago) Ave. and 10th St., consisting of
Hardy Fruit, Ornamental & Shade
Trees, Evergreens.
FLOWERING SHRUBBERY, SMALL FRUITS,
GARDEN VEGETABLE ROOTS, &c.

All persons wishing to purchase or stock their grounds for the present season, will find this an extra rare chance to buy cheap.
Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
If you are in need of any kind of Nursery Stock, please make lists of varieties and sizes wanted, and refer the same to me for special rates.
Lombardy Poplar Cuttings, \$3.00 per 1000.
Box Elder, 1 year, \$5.00 per 1000.
Silver or Soft Maple, 2 years, 2 to 4 feet, \$10.00 per 1000.
Address,
1-40m2 WYMAN ELLIOT,
Minneapolis, Minn.

J. C. Walters,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES,
LIQUORS,
and CIGARS.

Long experience in the business enables me to sell at the lowest possible figures.
For Cash Only.

Merchants and others will benefit themselves by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
For family use I have constantly on hand pure
BOURBONS, BRANDIES, GINS AND
WINE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
No matter how small the quantity purchased.
CALL AT
J. C. Walters,
BRainerd, MINN.

Special attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph on the line of the N. P. R. Minnesota and Dakota Divisions. 1-40m3

MINNESOTA DESK CO.
STONE, PARKER & CO., Prop's
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SCHOOL DESKS
Furnishings
OFFICE & CHURCH FURNITURE
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. 1-40f

BANK OF BISMARCK.

RAYMOND & ALLEN.

General Banking and Exchange Office.

Deposits solicited, Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. 1-40

Empire Supply Store!

RAYMOND & ALLEN,
BISMARCK, D. T.

Forty Thousand Worth of Goods
IN TRANSIT.

MUSCLESHELL ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad
TO
BISMARCK!

KOUNTZ'S LINE STEAMBOATS
Weekly Without Fail to
CARROLL,
Near Mouth of Muscleshell,
AND
TRAINS OVERLAND
TO ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORY.

We are now prepared to give Through Bills of Lading from all the Principal Cities in the East, and Contract for entire season. Lower Rates and Quicker Time than by any other Route. All overcharges and Damages settled promptly at Destination. River Insurance simple and at Guaranteed Rate.

MARK GOODS:
We are now prepared to give Through Bills of Lading from all the Principal Cities in the East, and Contract for entire season. Lower Rates and Quicker Time than by any other Route. All overcharges and Damages settled promptly at Destination. River Insurance simple and at Guaranteed Rate.

Care Northern Pacific, Saint Paul.
For all information, and Through Bills of Lading, apply to
SAM. DeBOW, Eastern Manager, 305 Broadway, New York.
R. G. HOYT, Agent, 805 Broadway New York.
CHAS. A. HUNT, Agent, 124 Washington St., Boston.
F. J. KINSLEY, Agent, 732 Chestnut St., Phila.
GEO. CARPENT, a local agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, 318 North 2d Street, St. Louis.
Under Sherman House, Chicago.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
E. G. MACLAY, CO. Helena.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO SHIPPERS OF QUARTZ.

IMPERFECT PAGE